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AGRICULTURE

No. 171



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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

'BANYUETAN' DISCUSSES NEW LEADERSHIP STYLES IN AGRICULTURE

Change in Management Style

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Xu Baobin [1776 1405 2430] of the Fuyu Commune in Sheyang County, Jiangsu: "New Situation in the Farm Villages; New Method of Leadership"]

[Text] Editor: After implementing the various form of responsibility system of accounting wages in joint production, how production should be adapted to the new leadership situation and how the function of the cadres in production teams can be developed are very important and practical problems encountered in farm village work at present. The articles printed in this publication present some opinions and views on this problem. We hope that comrades engaged in farm village work will conscientiously study this problem and pay attention to summarizing the experience in this respect.

The Heart and Mind Can Relax but Work Cannot Be Relaxed

We have now popularly implemented the joint production responsibility system with regard to the laborer and have contracted jobs to professionals here, and we have realized notable results. But a few cadres believe that "joint production with regard to the laborer enables the cadres to take it easy," and that "when the contract is signed, half of the job is done." As the heart and mind relax, work is relaxed.

After the responsibility system has been soundly established, cadres no longer need to push for harvest and for sowing, punch the clock and blow the whistle every day as before. In this regard, they indeed have it easier. But after implementation of the responsibility system, many new problems and new situations emerge; there is still a massive amount of hard and detailed work that we have to do. For example, we must uniformly establish the production plan, inspect the execution of the responsibility system, supervise financial records, do the work of year-end distribution well, assure that the contracted work is delivered as stipulated, and we must grasp well the implementation of measures to increase yeild, popularize agricultural technology, and guide scientific planting. We must adjust the imbalance in the schedule of the specialized groups when they are busy and when they have free time. When the contracting laborer cannot complete the task because of illness or personal business, readjustment must be made in time under the principle of

mutual help and mutual benefit. We must conscientiously carry out well the management, arrangement and use of agricultural machinery and tools and draft animals, and do a good job of supplying production information. When faced with natural disasters that cannot be resisted by the group or the individual, unified action must be organized to cooperate and exert efforts to avoid or reduce damage. We must strengthen political and ideological work, praise the advanced, grasp the backward, lead the whole, etc.

It can thus be seen that after the responsibility system is implemented, the cadres have lighter duties in some ways, but in other respects their burden has become heavier and the demands are even higher. Cadres are public servants of the people, they serve the people; we must never relax our own work, we should improve our work in accordance with the new situation and continuously solve new problems to carry out the responsibility system better and to make the farm village economy more prosperous.

Duties of Management Committee

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 14 25 Jul 81 p 11

[Article taken from the directive of the Guizhou provincial committee on continuing leadership by the farm village production team: "Duties of the Production Team Management Committee"]

[Text] The management committee of the production teams which assigns cadres to families on a contract basis should continue to exercise leadership authority and duties. For those production teams that do not have a management committee or whose management committee is not sound, the commune members should meet to elect a committee democratically and should soundly establish such a committee as quickly as possible. The main duties of the production team management committee are as follows:

1. Propagandize and implement the various guidelines, policies and laws of the party and government, do a good job of ideological and political work among the masses.
2. Maintain the system of public ownership of basic information, stop and correct activities that violate the public property of the commune brigades.
3. Manage the production of the whole team, develop diversification, promote agricultural science and technology, and organize capital construction in agriculture within the capabilities of the production team.
4. Guide the signing of work contracts, inspect implementation of contracts, and assure that the contracts are fulfilled. Complete the tasks of unified procurement and assigned procurement by the state for agricultural sideline products. Do a good job of collecting, managing and using the portion of products kept by the collective.
5. Do the work of taking care of the families needing special assistance, the five protected families of veteran families and families in difficulty, and establish the necessary public welfare services in education, public health and culture.

6. Organize mutual cooperation and new joint economic ventures in labor production according to the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit.
7. Do the work of planned parenthood well, strictly control population increases.
8. Lead in the establishment of team regulations and civilian rules, mediate in civilian disputes, and maintain social order.
9. Inspect, examine and compile statistics on the yield and on the income of farm families; provide the various statistics accurately.
10. Perform other work and tasks assigned by the higher authorities and commissioned by the operations departments.

Follow Up on Contracts

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 81 p 12

[Article by Fang Xiangming [2455 0686 2494] of the Hongan County Chinese Communist Party Committee of Hubei Province: "Signed Contracts Must Be Followed Up"]

[Text] In the spring of last year, a commune member in our county signed a contract with the production team to contract for the cultivation of 10,000 fish for the sum of 2,000 yuan. It was agreed that the account would be tallied with full reward and full compensation. The cadres of the team considered that since the "contract was signed," "everything would be well" and they abandoned leadership of fish cultivation. This commune member did not exert efforts to cultivate fish but went out to "herd cattle" and sold draft cattle. Commune members complained, but the cadres of the production team said that since the work had been contracted, he had to bear the economic responsibility and they should not interfere. As a result, at the end of the year when the tally was taken, not many fish were produced, and there was a loss of over 1,600 yuan. Commune members did not have any fish to eat, the collective did not have the money to fulfill the contract, and the commune member who had contracted to raise the fish became a "debtor."

Such incidents of caring only about signing contracts and abandoning the leadership responsibility are not unique. Some production teams and operating groups, professional families and professional individuals sign contracts for production and are enthusiastic about "kicking all," "cutting it with one blow," "making a one-strike deal." After signing the contract, the cadres of the production teams promptly forget about the contracts. As a result, some contracts are completed well and some contracts are not fulfilled. The contractor is punished, but the production team still suffers losses.

Conversely, the cadres at each level of the Taohua administrative region of Yonghe Commune in Hongan County paid a lot of attention to strengthening the leadership in the responsibility system of contracted work. They believe that contracts are not the "magic medicine" of "natural encouragement" for the commune members. Signing a contract for production is only grasping one aspect of mobilizing the productive enthusiasm of the commune members. Whether or not the enthusiasm of the commune members can be fully developed and maintained, their efforts still cannot be separated from our leadership and our strong ideological and political work. Since the

beginning of spring, the cadres have further strengthened leadership in the responsibility system of contracting for production: 1) They concentrated on ideological and political work, helped commune members overcome all kinds of thoughts and emotions of hoping for luck and fearing difficulties, and helped establish confidence in fulfilling the contracts and in being rewarded for producing a surplus. 2) They carried out inspection and supervision of the execution of contracts by the contractors in stages, praised the advanced ones, and helped the backward to catch up. 3) They propagandized and popularized the science and technology of agricultural production to the contractors, and helped the contractors to implement measures to increase yields. 4) They carefully studied the new situation, new problems in production contracted by professionals, and helped the contractors to strike at the weak links, defeat various difficulties and promote balanced increases. As a result, the various tasks contracted in this administrative region were all executed very well.

9296

CSO: 4007/585

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 8, 24 Aug 81

[Article by Commentator: "Actively Promote Democratic Management in State Farms"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee and the State Council have issued notices to all regions and all departments throughout the country requiring preparatory establishment of a staff and workers congress system in accordance with "Temporary Regulations on State Industrial Enterprises Staff and Workers Congresses." This "Regulation" pertains, in principle, to state farms.

Proper operation of state farms must be done in accordance with natural laws and economic laws, and by striving for results through experience in order to steadily increase the productive capacity of farms and increase output of products. It is necessary at the same time to implement policies set by the central government in a seeking of truth from facts in order to arouse the initiative of cadres and workers. The shift in work emphasis to economic construction decided upon by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the decisions it made on a series of policies have played a tremendous role in giving impetus to activities in all quarters. On state farms, implementation of financial contracting for work and institution of a system of responsibility for production, which have aroused the initiative of cadres and staff and employees alike for a good situation in production and a good political situation on farms have all been good.

In view of the good situation on farms, democratic management of farms has also progressed. We are all aware that ours is a socialist country, and that in socialist countries, cadres and workers should have a sense of responsibility about being masters of their own affairs. Each individual should participate in and be concerned about major national affairs. In regard to the major affairs in their own work units, in particular, they should have the right to speak out, and the right to vote on all major matters. Naturally the right to vote on major matters can be exercised only under the programs and policies set by the Central Committee, and there can be no deviation from this. However, in the implementation within a unit of programs and policies set by the Central Committee, inasmuch as circumstances differ, action must be taken in accordance with the realities and matters worked out. There can be differences in views of one kind or another, but ideas must be unified on these different views, and kept in step so that production and work will achieve greater effectiveness. Attainment of this goal is possible only through full democratic discussion; there are no other ways. Such other ways are individual arbitrariness that is separated from the masses and from which no good results can ensue.

In any task there is always the question of what forms to adopt, and democratic management of farms is no exception. Current practice has shown that the exercise within enterprises under the leadership of CCP committees of the staff and workers congresses or staff and workers system prescribed by the Central Committee are a good form for instituting democratic management. A farm can convene a staff and workers congress, and a production team or small unit can convene a staff and workers meeting. On the basis of current experience, if such a conference is to be successful, the problems to be discussed should be how to carry out the production or work of a farm or a production team, and linking good performance in work and production to the personal welfare of cadres and workers, which is a correct expression of the benefit relationships of the state, the collective and the individual. Democratic discussion is exactly for the purpose of correctly dealing with the benefit relationships of these three. To be concerned with benefits for the state without linking them to the individual benefits of staff and workers makes for difficulties in arousing greater concern on the part of staff and workers. In the implementation of a system of responsibility for production, discussion of the linking of remuneration to production, or the calculation of rewards on the basis of production was very conscientious. Therefore, democratic management must also be related to the individual welfare of staff and workers so that democratic management will not end up becoming nothing but a form.

For individual farms, when a staff and workers congress is convened, farm planning, and ways of rewarding fulfillment and overfulfillment of quotas should be discussed. Since fulfillment or no fulfillment of quotas is closely associated with the individual welfare of staff and workers, this cannot but make staff and workers be concerned about cadre abilities and their work attitude. Consequently, democratic management must inevitably produce questions from staff and workers about the selection of cadres. This will be the general trend of events. Right now numerous cadres in production teams or cadres in industrial sideline units directly subordinate to farms are elected by staff and workers. As yet, staff and employees do not directly elect the farm manager of large farms, and this is because of the fairly concrete implementation of a system of responsibility in production teams or industrial sideline units directly subordinate to farms. This is only the situation at the moment. With the gradual institution of systems of responsibility, and the working out of the top echelon of the farms, farm leadership cadres can also be elected. Our democratic management is done from top to bottom, but actual implementation is given impetus from bottom to top.

Election of cadres by staff and workers should solve some problems of understanding among cadres, and should solve some problems of understanding for staff and workers too. Among cadres, there are several worries. There is the worry that there are no long range plans for elected cadres, and that concern is solely with raising current production with no adequate consideration for later on. There is the worry that elected cadres will feel that they have been elected by staff and workers and will consequently onesidedly favor the demands of staff and workers, listening to the lower levels but paying no heed to upper levels to become a tail of the backward masses. There is fear that among the masses there exist factional, sectarian, and hometown notions and that unqualified people may thus be elected. These worries are not concerns with "groundless fears," but something that may occur in actual work. So the election of the kind of person to be a leader must undergo thorough discussion by staff and workers, and several requirements set, so that the cadre elected will have

some thoughts about how to do the work, and so that the staff and workers who supervise the cadre will have some thoughts as to how he should do his work well. Among staff and workers, provided a system of responsibility is in place, and the methods of being rewarded clear, there should be no unconcern when problems crop up or feelings that it doesn't matter who is elected because I have to work just the same. Even if they do their work well, elected cadres may turn out not to be ideal. The person elected may have been elected without a full realization of his shortcomings. Once elected, he may form a small coterie or seek private gain. When such situations occur, the staff and workers will rapidly discover them and hold new elections. In a brickyard at one farm, just such a situation arose and the elected cadre was recalled 3 months later. The staff and workers meeting conducted an impartial examination, superintending, and evaluating and comparing the elected person's work, and believed the masses.

Democratic management of farms will gradually be perfected so long as production steadily develops and the livelihood of staff and workers steadily improves. When these two conditions are departed from, democratic management may then become an empty form. In the active promotion of democratic farm management, obstacles in the form of "leftist" or rightist mentality may be encountered, and problems should then be solved on the basis of the actual situation. Of particular importance is the summarization of actual work experiences in order to increase the level of cadre and worker understanding, and to gradually perfect the important system for running farms that democratic management is.

9432

CSO: 4007/14

NEED TO BOOST COMMODITY ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGGUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 26-27

[Article by Chen Sheng [7115 0581], Jiangsu Provincial Agricultural Committee: "Correct the Guiding Ideology of Agricultural Economic Management"]

[Text] Conspicuous problems in agricultural production are large expenses, high costs, and poor economic benefits. The fundamental reason for this state of affairs is the existence of lopsidedness and subjectivism in the guidance of agricultural production under the influence of erroneous leftist ideology. One of the lopsidednesses is simple pursuit of production quotas without being able to see the dialectic relationship between output and cost, or output and economic benefits. The source of this lopsided thinking lies in the natural economic concepts of small producers.

For a long time, most of our attention has been concentrated on the limited amount of cultivated land, and virtually all of the cultivated land has been devoted to grain crops, with the emphasis in grain being pursuit of high output quotas, employing use value to satisfy increasing needs in providing food and shelter for the populace and for construction. Development of agricultural production was not treated as development of socialist commodity production. The agricultural economy was looked upon as though value and use value were one and the same, while the natural economic viewpoints of small producers continued to guide agricultural production.

China is essentially a country with a large population in which production methods are outmoded and the natural economy is dominant. In the historical process of transformation toward development of a socialist commodity economy, natural economy concepts have a profound social foundation. Under the natural economic conditions of self-sufficiency that have existed historically, the expenses for materials used in production by peasants engaged in handicraft labor was not of great economic significance in the products. The main concern of the producers was ability to produce a certain quantity of goods through their own labor in the course of a year or a season. So long as they were able to replace the materials consumed in each production cycle, that was enough (for then further production could be carried out). There was no need for replacement of value. Since agricultural production is subject to the limitations of natural conditions and soil fertility, under backward production conditions, how much product will be produced will depend, to a very great degree, on the kindness of nature, and will not entirely be decided by the degree of exertion by the laborer. Under these economic conditions, all the producer can do is to seek the highest possible output from a fixed area of cultivated land, or through increasing

the size of cultivated land to seek greater output. The sole object of production is the use value of products to meet the needs of the worker himself and of his family in having shelter and sufficient to eat. Under such conditions, producers only have an outlook on quantity of goods (use value); they can only generate a natural economy concept, and cannot generate a conception of systematic costs, profits, and economic benefits in the category of a commodity economy. China has already established a socialist system in which a commodity economy has been developed to a certain extent. Although history has already generated profound and great changes, the natural economy concept continues to influence the brains of a substantial number of our comrades.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, substantial development has taken place in the socialist commodity economy. Looked at it in terms of the commodity rate of agricultural production, though not great, statistics show the monetary value of agricultural products purchased in 1978 by the country's commerce, foreign trade, and food sector to have been 46 billion yuan, which was only 31.5 percent of the 145.9 billion total output value of agriculture for the same year. In 1980, it was 41.9 percent, about 73 percent of grain production being consumed to supply the peasants themselves, 22 percent being sold to the state; and 5 percent being sold in country fairs. However, one positively should not reach the conclusion that China's agricultural economy is still fundamentally a self-sufficient type economy. In judging the nature of the agricultural economy at the present stage, one positively should not look only at the commodity rate, but rather make an analysis relating all socio-economic factors. The socialist commodity economy of China's industry has developed rather fully, and socialist commerce under the ownership of all the people and the collective has penetrated into the farflung rural villages. In terms of agriculture itself, an analysis of Jiangsu Province's situation in 1980 shows: (1) Agricultural production expenses that were commodity expenditures amounted to about 60 percent; most of the means of agricultural production were commodities purchased from elsewhere; (2) Of total agricultural income, income from the sale of agricultural by-products amounted to 34.7 percent, and accounted for 33.7 percent of the total cash distributions to commune members. This means that commune members earnings from the sale of commodities exceeded one-third of their total distributions. Looked at in terms of this tendency, increases in future income distributions to commune members will be determined by increase in earnings from the sale of commodities. (3) Within agriculture and basic accounting units, not only are there different degrees of a division labor in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, industry, and commerce, but also within the farming industry there is a certain degree of a division of labor between grain crops and diverse economic crops. This division of labor is still very unbalanced in different areas, and the extent of the division of labor is not complete, socialized, or specialized. However, the differences in labor productivity occasioned by this division of labor, as well as different prices prevailing for various goods, have brought about differences in the extent of benefits. This will provide great impetus and attraction for future development of division of labor, and for opening up of markets, especially in areas and units in which division of labor is not yet developed. Consequently, China's agricultural economy is already fundamentally in the category of a socialist commodity economy, having made the transition to a socialist commodity economy from a self-sufficient or semi self-sufficient natural economy. Of course, such a commodity economy is still not well developed, but developed and undeveloped are simply differences in degree, and quantitative differences that cannot change the character of the socialist commodity economy of Chinese agriculture. Therefore the natural economy conception in which costs are not

calculated and economic benefits are not questioned is alien to the realities of China's agricultural economy, and it is a deviation from the objective requirements for development of a socialist commodity economy. It stifles the initiatives of the peasants to produce commodities and has already become, and is more and more becoming, the greatest ideological obstacle to development of a commodity economy in agriculture. It is the ideological source causing the not very high economic benefits from agricultural production, for which reason it must be conscientiously overcome. We must guide agricultural production in accordance with the objective needs of developing a socialist commodity economy, applying the management methods of a commodity economy, and borrowing a series of scientific categories from the commodity economy for use in management and accounting, giving full attention to the costs, profits, and economic benefits of agricultural production so as to gradually increase labor productivity in agriculture. We should do this in order to create constantly increasing social wealth, to improve the peasants' livelihood with all possible speed, and to accumulate the capital needed for the modernization of agriculture. It may be said that without making a commodity economy of the agricultural economy, there can be no modernization of agriculture.

2. In the development of a commodity economy within agriculture in accordance with objective needs, how should we regard the relationship between output and costs, and between output and economic benefits? By so-called costs is meant total expenses for materials consumed plus the expenditure of manpower by production units in producing commodities. Cost accounting requires a maximum quantity of product for the least expenditure of labor in order to derive the maximum economic benefit. The mutual relationship of output, costs, and economic benefits is generally manifested in the following several ways: (1) When costs per mu are fixed, the higher the output, the lower the costs per jin, and the higher the economic benefit. Conversely, the lower the output, the higher the costs per jin, and the lower the economic benefit. This is a relationship of costs per invariable mu and variable output. (2) Output is constant, but owing to savings in the use of the means of production and increases in labor productivity, per mu costs decline; per jin costs decline along with them, and economic benefits rise. Conversely, when no increase in output occurs yet costs per mu and costs per jin increase, economic benefits decline. This is the relationship between a stable output and variable costs. (3) When output increases and costs correspondingly increase, but increase in quantity of output is greater than the amount of increase in costs, per jin costs still fall and economic benefits rise. Conversely when the amount of increase in costs is greater than the amount of increase in output, despite the increase in output, costs per jin rise and economic benefits fall. This is the relationship of both changing amounts of output and costs. (4) Agricultural production is controlled both by economic laws and by natural laws. In considering the relationship between output and costs, it is also necessary to deal with the relationship between current economic benefits and long term economic benefits, and that means both making full use of natural resources and affording reasonable protection to natural resources, both use and nurture of the cultivated land, both taking and restoring. In consuming soil fertility, it is also necessary to build soil fertility. One cannot plunder. Only in this way is it possible both to increase current economic benefits and to insure longterm economic benefits. (5) In considering the relationship between output and costs, one should not limit oneself solely to one variety of thing; it is necessary both to seek to develop grain production and to vigorously develop diversification as well so that abundant workforce resources and natural resources attain full and rational use to increase macroscopic economic benefits.

From this it may be seen that the mutual relationship between output and costs, and between output and economic benefits are mutually restrictive. We must free ourselves from the natural economic concept that is divorced from China's economic development realities, overcome lopsidedness in solely seeking output, make the commodity economy the guiding ideology in agricultural management for the vigorous development of agriculture, and dialectically master the relationship between output and costs as the only way to blaze a road to increase economic benefits in the microeconomy and macroeconomy of agricultural production.

9432

CSO: 4007/24

EXPANDING CONTRACT SYSTEM FOR SCIENTIFIC FARMING EMPHASIZED

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 81 pp 26-27

[Article by Zhou Changnian [0719 7022 L. 8]: "'Contract System for Scientific Farming' That Is Worth Popularizing"]

[Text] The Chunwan Commune of Yangchun County in Guangdong Province has an advanced model in scientific farming--the Sanjie production team. For 18 years, the paddy rice planted by this team has always produced high and stable yields and the cost has been low. For example, in 1979 the yield of paddy rice per mu (early and late seasons) reached over 1,920 jin, over 1,000 jin more than that of other production teams. The economic income of commune members was also onefold higher than that of other teams. The local leadership organization summarized their experience of planting paddy rice and called it the "sanjie experience" and tried to popularize it in all other localities, but they were not able to popularize it. In 1980, however, the scientific association and the county scientific committee of Yangchun County signed a "contract for scientific planting" with three production teams to popularize the "Sanjie experience" through the commune's science popularization association; reduced yields were to be fully compensated for and increased yields were to be distributed proportionally. The three production teams happily accepted. After implementation, the paddy rice produced large-scale increases in yield and the costs dropped. At one of the production teams, called "yu ding san," the average per mu yield of early rice increased dramatically from the previous year's 627 jin to 928 jin, and the late rice increased in yield by 51 percent. The costs for chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals dropped, the cost of each dan of rice grains dropped 1 yuan. The per capita average income distributed to commune members increased from 92 yuan the previous year to 154 yuan. Commune members smiled happily.

In recent years, many localities in our nation have implemented the "contract system for scientific farming." Some achievements and experience in agricultural science and technology that could not be popularized for a long time in the past have rapidly been popularized. Science and technology have been directly converted into productivity, and the farmers have applauded the increased yields and increased harvests.

Why is it that the achievements and experience of agricultural techniques that "nobody wanted" are now welcomed? The problem is that in the past it was a habit to popularize them by administrative methods, regardless of whether people could use them or not and without giving concrete technical guidance, and a more important reason was that nobody was responsible for reduced yields. The farmers rely on farming for a living; of course they were not willing to use new techniques about which they were uncertain.

The "contract system for scientific farming" joins the popularization of new techniques with economic benefits and economic responsibility as stipulated by the contracts, so the situation is different. The general methods are: the scientific and technical departments of the county sign contracts with production teams according to the agricultural production needs of the production teams and in accordance with subjective and objective conditions, and issue the contracts through the commune science popularization association (this mass scientific and technical organization is organized by the agricultural technical personnel of the commune, experienced old farmers and various skilled professionals). Agricultural technicians are dispatched and stationed with the production teams, technical measures to increase yields and increase harvests are established in accordance with the actual situation of the production teams, and the technicians teach the production teams to grasp and utilize these measures. If the production team causes a reduction in agricultural yield by the implementation of these measures, the scientific and technical departments pay the compensation. Reduced yields due to natural disasters which could not be resisted are not laid to the account of either side. If there are increased yields, the scientific and technical department and the production team share the surplus proportionally according to the stipulations of the contract. The methods of dividing the increased yields proportionally vary. Some methods provide 30 percent to the scientific and technical departments and agricultural technicians stationed with the production team, and the production team receives 70 percent. Some methods provide that an increased yield of 5 percent belongs entirely to the production team, and that any surplus beyond the 5 percent is equally divided between the two parties. In this way, the farmers will be able to boldly accept new techniques.

Viewing the situation of recent years, most of the scientific farming contracts have been successfully executed. The farmers have increased yields and increased income, the collective economy has been consolidated. When the scientific and technical departments popularized new techniques, some even realized a surplus from the portion that could be retrieved or from total investment, and their enthusiasm in work was even higher. In the farm villages, there is always a group of active persons who enthusiastically study agricultural science and technology. After the contract system of scientific farming was implemented, they joined the commune's science popularization association and they have been able to utilize their talent and develop their skills so their efforts have grown more quickly.

It is hoped that the contract system of scientific farming will be popularized at even more localities!

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SELECTION OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM BY MASSES URGED

Beijing NONGYE JIXIE [FARM MACHINERY] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 6-7

[Article by Zhu Peiwei [2612 1014 1983] and Li Changjie [2621 2512 2638]: "Let the Masses Decide on, Select and Implement the Responsibility System"]

[Text] At present, as agricultural production responsibility systems are being widely established, the problem of management responsibility for the use of farm machinery has also become an important item in the daily schedule of business. Practice at each locality shows that grasping this central link is the key to farm machinery management work, and it has an important bearing on realizing high efficiency, superior quality, low consumption and safety in the use of farm machinery.

During the past one or two years, under the leadership of the party and government, the farm machinery management department at each level has done a lot of work in this regard. Some have even cooperated with the agricultural management departments, conscientiously summarized the experience in this regard and followed the wishes of the masses, allowing the masses to decide on, select and implement the form of responsibility system suited to the local circumstances, and this has exerted a forceful impetus toward progress.

Major Breakthrough in Management and Administration of Farm Machinery

The emergence of the responsibility system in managing the use of farm machinery is a major breakthrough in the management and administration of farm machinery at present. It has made us recognize that to carry out the work of managing the farm machinery of communes and brigades in farm villages, we cannot stay with the old experience but should implement versatile and multiple management methods in accordance with the many variations in the forms of management of farm machinery that have already emerged before we can adapt to the new situation in the farm villages. The reason that the various forms of responsibility system in managing the use of farm machinery have vitality is that they have adapted to the various forms of business management of farm machinery that have emerged in farm villages and they have also organically combined the economic responsibility, economic rights and economic benefits of the broad number of farm machinery personnel. Therefore, they can fully mobilize the farm machinery stations and the enthusiasm of the collective of the production team and the individual. The broad number of farm machinery personnel have welcomed the responsibility system, saying: "When the form is

"set, the people's hearts are calmed; with a calm heart, interest and enthusiasm emerge." "Joint production of machinery joins the hearts, the spirit of work increases in multiples and there is confidence." Practice proves that implementing the responsibility system has produced visible economic results in managing and using well the presently available agricultural machinery and improving the use of farm machinery. Here, we have used several different types of cases as explanations:

One is the farm machinery team of the Yangzhuang Brigade of Laiyuan Commune in Tangying County, Henan Province. This team has three large and medium-sized vehicles with 12 operators. In the past, before implementation of the responsibility system, nobody maintained the vehicles, and as a result, the operating rates of all three were low, consumption was high. In 1980, after the responsibility system of "five fixed quotas and reward and compensation" was implemented, the operator's post was clarified, everyone was conscientious about his duties, each vehicle was inspected before it was used, returned vehicles were maintained, the percentage of vehicles in good operating condition was kept at above 90 percent, work efficiency was high, and consumption was low. In 1980, the three vehicles completed a total of 43,700 standard mu, the total work showed an increase of 30 percent over that before implementing the responsibility system, and 1,200 yuan were conserved in repair costs and fuel consumption costs.

Another example is the farm machinery station of the Saishan Brigade of Mingshan Commune in Yulin County, Guangxi. Before this station implemented the responsibility system, the operation was not planned, consumption was not fixed, and expenditures for fuel and repair costs constituted about 62 percent of the total income. The deficit was serious. The masses said: When we do not have machinery, we hope for machinery; when we have machinery, we get angry; we ask that the tractor be sent to the farm machinery management station of the commune." Last year, after the responsibility system of single unit accounting and rewards and compensation beyond fixed quotas was implemented, the situation changed greatly and the enthusiasm of the operators was mobilized. The farm machinery personnel took the initiative to maintain the machinery: they inspected and repaired the machinery, did the work of stopping fuel leaks well, and built a fuel storage tank themselves and carried out the purification of oil. Compared with the time before implementation of the responsibility system, the percentage of machinery in good operating condition increased from 70 percent to 90 percent. The amount of work per horsepower increased 21 percent, the consumption of fuel per standard mu dropped by 7 percent, and the cost per standard mu dropped by 31 percent. Deficits and loss were turned around, and there was even a surplus of 2,900 yuan.

A further example is the Guangyu production team of the Shi Xin Brigade of Chejiang Commune in Hegnan County, Hunan. This team has one 190 diesel engine equipped with a 100-20 model water pump and a model 400 rice miller. In the past, before the responsibility system was implemented, every commune member was an operator, everyone competed to operate the machinery, and fuel consumption and cost of parts were large; the masses called it "a money melting pot." In 1979 alone, this machine consumed 2,004 jin of diesel fuel, an average of 14.6 jin per mu. The expenditure on parts was 422.9 yuan, an average of 3.08 yuan per mu. The whole team still suffered a loss of 15 mu of late rice due to drought, a drop of over 7,000 jin in yield. In 1980, the commune held democratic discussions and decided to hand over

this diesel engine and accessory farm tools to operator Fan Heping [2868 0735 1627], who was a certified operator under contract. In only one year's time, the results were good. In 1980, under severe drought conditions, the machine consumed only 1,180 jin of diesel fuel during the whole year, an average of 8.6 jin per mu. Expenditure for parts was only 180.2 yuan, an average of 1.3 yuan per mu. Compared with the situation before contracting to a professional, this amounted to a savings of an average of 8 jin of diesel fuel per mu and a savings of 1.78 yuan. In 1980, the whole team expanded the area of late rice by 10 mu, and an increase of over 30,000 jin in yield was realized for the whole year. At the end of the year, the farm machinery station of the commune evaluated this engine as grade-A equipment, and the salary of the operator was over 30 percent higher than that of the equivalent laborer. The commune members said: The contract method is good: expenditure is conserved, the amount of fuel consumed is less, the collective and the individual have increased their incomes, and pumping water and milling rice can be carried out at any time.

It can be seen from these facts that at the farm machinery station and in the production team, the situation is vastly different if the management responsibility system for using various types of farm machinery is implemented.

Let the Masses Decide

According to the practical experience of each locality, an important rule in establishing a sound management responsibility system for using the various types of farm machinery in farm village communes and brigades is to develop democracy and follow the mass line, to let the masses decide on, select and implement the various forms of responsibility system. Extensive practice proves that the process of selection and implementation of the responsibility system is also a process of developing democracy among the broad number of farm machinery personnel and the masses of commune members and of maintaining farm machinery stations and developing the autonomy of production teams. Because the management responsibility system for the use of farm machinery and the benefits of the broad number of farm machinery personnel and the masses of commune members are closely related, they care about it the most and they have the most right to speak out. Only thus will they be willing to carry out the system and only thus can their enthusiasm be mobilized fully. Therefore, any form of responsibility system that the broad number of farm machinery personnel and masses of commune members are satisfied with should be quickly established, and the system should not be changed at will except under special circumstances.

Under the encouragement of the spirit of the party's Third Plenum, each farm machinery station and production team has liberated thoughts, explored daringly, learned from the experience of the agricultural production responsibility system, and created many varied forms of management responsibility system for using agricultural machinery. At present, the farm machinery management department at each level is conscientiously summarizing the experience in this aspect. According to incomplete statistics, the whole nation already has 11 farm machinery bureaus or farm machinery administration bureaus in provinces, cities and autonomous regions that have established opinions (trial draft) on the management responsibility system for using farm machinery in accordance with the actual situation of the locality.

Of the many types and varied forms of responsibility system proposed by the localities, even though the names and the form are not entirely the same, in summary, they are of two major types. One type is "five fixed quotas, rewards and compensation," "four fixed quotas, one reward," or "fixed quotas, contracts, rewards," accounting salary by fixed quotas with rewards and compensation, and contracts for small jobs. The other type is the specialized contract and accounting wages in joint production. These forms of responsibility system are being practiced at most of the localities at present, and they can be described as follows:

First is single unit accounting, fixed quotas for rewards and compensation. This type includes the "five fixed quotas and one reward" popular in Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guangxi provinces and regions, the "four fixed quotas and one reward" practiced in Jiangxi and the "quotas, contracts and rewards" of Zhejiang. It is characteristic of this form that only the rewards and compensation are related to the results of labor of the farm machinery personnel. The basic wages of the farm machinery personnel are not "joined to production." This form is generally easily practiced at farm machinery stations and production teams with larger amounts of machinery and equipment, with a medium management level and with a leadership ability. At present, this is the most popular type of management responsibility system for use of farm machinery in our nation.

Second is contracting jobs to specialists and accounting wages in joint production (mainly the production value, income or profits). Its characteristics is to contract the farm machinery as a specialized job to farm machinery personnel. The fruits of labor of the farm machinery personnel and their economic benefits are closely linked, i.e., the more they work, the higher the income, the higher the wages, "the boat rises as the water swells," and less conversely. Such forms of contract are of two types: One is to let the farm machinery station contract with the farm village communes and brigades. The other is to let the machinery group or the operator directly contract with the farm village communes and brigades. Regardless of which type of contract, the wages are accounted for in joint production. For example, Nongan County in Jilin Province links the wages of the tractor operator with production. Some of the farm machinery stations and production teams in Hubei and other provinces implement the system of floating work points (wages) or a system of percentage of income and profits. These all belong to this type. Its advantage is that it can sufficiently stimulate the tractor operator to care about the results of his labor and mobilize the enthusiasm of the farm machinery personnel to the greatest extent. But this type requires that the farm machinery stations and the production teams have a relatively high management level and leadership framework, and the guideline of taking agriculture as the key and comprehensive management must be emphasized and implemented. Although this form is not practiced widely at each locality at present, it is the direction of development.

Third is contracting small jobs. This is mainly suited to operations of farm machinery that cannot be fixed by contract for a whole year or jobs that are not steady and that require a low degree of mechanization. Its main characteristic is that during certain busy farming seasons, work is contracted and paid for by the job or on a piecework basis according to the number of jobs completed by the farm machinery operation. This form is most suitable for farm machinery that is required for a short period during the whole year and that is highly seasonal, such

as transplanters, various harvesters, and drainage and irrigation machinery. Its advantage is that in distribution it is not subjected to "equalitarianism," and it is simple and easy to realize.

Fourth is contracting machinery to individuals. Depending on the situation in the locality, this is of two types: One is that the operator contracts for the money to be submitted to higher authorities, but he is not responsible for anything else. This form has mostly led the tractor operators to be willing to run transportation routes but to refuse to till the land, and this even makes it easy for tractor operators to abandon farming and go into business. Many problems have been encountered at the various localities, and this form is not suitable for popularization. The other type of contracting the machinery to individuals is to contract for the money to be submitted to higher authorities as well as farmland operation. Sichuan summarized this type of contracting machinery to individuals as: one, contracting land; two, contracting money; three, contracting condition of the machinery; four, contracting safety. This form is mostly practiced by production teams which have mainly hand tractors. Its advantage is that it is beneficial to implementation of the guideline of taking farming as the key and comprehensive management. It also assures the technical state of the machinery and safe operation without accidents. We believe this form can be popularized. It can be used particularly where the hand tractors of the production team are managed by single units.

Generally speaking, regardless of which form of responsibility system is used, as long as it benefits mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad number of farm machinery personnel, elevating the technical state of the machinery and equipment, the full development of the function of agricultural machinery, the promotion of the development of agricultural production, and increasing the income of the state, the collective and the individual, we believe that they are all feasible, they should all be supported so that they can quickly be established and we must exert efforts to strengthen and perfect them. It is now obvious that in the question of management of farm machinery in the communes and brigades in farm villages, the responsibility system cannot always be of the same mold, things cannot be done with one blow. Co-existence of many forms should be allowed. As to what form of management responsibility system for use of farm machinery should be used where and in which commune brigades, the wishes of the masses must be respected; the masses should decide on and make the selection on the basis of democratic discussion. In this way, the system can adapt to the present new situation in the farm villages, the enthusiasm of the broad number of farm machinery personnel can be fully mobilized, the presently available agricultural machinery can be managed and used well, and the function of agricultural machinery in production can be fully developed to make its contribution to developing the farm village economy.

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CHANGES IN SUZHOU'S RURAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AS NATIONAL RURAL MICROCOSM

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 8, Aut 81 pp 22-29

[Article by Chen Lein [7115 6647]: Survey of Changes in Rural Economic Structure of Suzhou Area"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the decision of the Party Central Committee and the State Council to undertake a program of further readjustment of China's national economy, Suzhou Prefecture has also carried out a rational readjustment of its agricultural production structure. As a result of rapid commune and brigade industrial development and the constantly increasing proportion it occupies in the three tier economic income advancement of the rural economic structure is developing in multiple directions. The emergency of this heartening change in the rural economic structure constitutes a vivid expression of the superiority of China's socialist system. It will play an increasingly important role, not only in Suzhou Prefecture, but also in giving impetus to progress toward modernization in the farflung rural villages throughout the land, the strengthening of the collective economy and the alliance between industry and agriculture, hastening development of agricultural production and all kinds of construction endeavors in rural villages, in assuring increases in peasant income and improvement in their livelihood, as well as hastening the course of China's socialist four modernization construction.

1. The Agricultural Production Structure Constitutes the Foundation of the Rural Economic Structure, and Must be Rationally Readjusted First

In Suzhou Prefecture, the terrain is flat and fields fertile. Water resources are ample (including precipitation and the quantity of water drawn from rivers and lakes); the climate is warm; and transportation is commodious (including water transportation), making it suitable for paddy rice growing. Per unit yields are fairly high, making this area one of China's major commodity grain bases. In 1979, the prefecture's total grain output amounted to 8.248 billion jin (paddy rice amounting to 74.8 percent), an all-time annual high, and average yields amounted to 1,449 jin per mu of cultivated land. In fulfillment of grain requisition procurement quotas, particularly in the net amount of grain surrendered to the government, it holds an extremely important position in the province. A comparison of 1979 grain output and requisition procurement quotas is as follows:

Category	Suzhou Prefecture	Jiangsu Province	Suzhou as a Percentage of the Province
Total Grain Output	8.248 billion jin	50.280 billion jin	16.4 %
Requisition Procurement Quota	2.502 billion jin	9.912 billion jin	25.23 %

In 1979 the net amount of grain provided the state by the entire province of Jiangsu was 900 million jin, while the net amount of grain provided the province by Suzhou Prefecture was 1.785 billion jin. This demonstrates that Suzhou Prefecture made a fairly great contribution in grain to the province as a whole and to the people of the entire country. However, in how to make fullest rational use of local soil, fertility, water, and manpower resources, to promote a benevolent biological cycle, and to win optimum economic benefits, some problems still exist. Consequently, this prefecture is gradually in process of carrying out readjustments in the following three aspects of its agricultural production structure.

1. Readjustment of the internal structure of grain crops maintaining a sensible proportion between single and double season paddy rice, wetland and dryland crops, and crops that nurture and use up the soil, rotational cropping that benefits all types of crops, and promotion of a benevolent cycle in the ecological system and consistently high grain yields. Statistical data show an 835,000 mu decline in the cultivated land area between 1949 and 1979 (the following suggests the actual decline was not that much), while the planted area increased by 2,708,000 mu, the multiple cropping index being 162.8 percent in 1949, increasing to 238.2 percent in 1979. Therefore, increases in rice output depended primarily on expansion of the area doublecropped in rice subsequent to 1970, in an increase in the multiple cropping index, and an increase in total output. The double cropping area for rice in the prefecture as a proportion of total ricefields sharply increased from 23.0 percent in 1969 to 85.9 percent in 1976, with the double cropping index in the four counties of Wujiang, Wuxian, Wuxi, and Jiangyin being more than 90 percent. Experience during the past 10 years and more has shown normal annual yields from two crops of rice in a three crop system have produced a net increase in grain of about 150 jin per mu as compared with output from a two crop system of rice and wheat, to play a definite role in increased total output. However, the consumption of soil fertility is too great; production costs are excessively high; the demands placed on the workforce are inordinately strenuous; and on-time transplanting of seedlings cannot be completely assured, impairment or even losses in the income of the masses occurring as a result. In 1980, for example, when calamity in the form of severe rainy and overcast weather with low temperatures occurred, total paddy rice output fell from the 6.173 billion jin of the previous year to 4.605 billion jin, a drop in output of 25.4 percent, while agricultural production costs as a proportion of agricultural income increased from 43 percent in 1979 to 56.4 percent in 1980, causing great losses for the peasants. As a result, the masses'

reaction to an overly rapid increase in the area double cropped to rice and the proportion of total area devoted to it is: "increased output without increased earnings." and "suffering hardships and losses." Ever since the disaster of 1977, downward reductions began to be made in the area double cropped to rice. By 1980, the area had been scaled down from 4.91 million mu in 1976 to 3.93 million mu, and 1981 plans call for a further reduction to 2.50 million mu, or 44 percent of the paddyfield area. What is the proper proportion of ricefields devoted to double cropping? Self-determination of production teams must be honored on this issue, and a sensible proportion worked out on the bases of the climate, soil, fertility, and workforce in each place, as well as by adapting general methods to local situations, so that there will be benefit both to promotion of a benevolent cycle for all crops, and benefit in lowered farm costs with an increase in rice quality (increasing the amount of geng and reducing the amount xian grown) to realize increased output and increased earnings.

In addition, among summer harvested crops, a situation of "wheat squeezing out manure (green manure)" and "expansion of wheat at the expense of rice" also exists. In the process of readjustment, all jurisdictions should plan appropriate reductions in the acreage of wheat, barley, and naked barley, and expansion in the area where green manure and rape are grown. Among wheat, barley, and naked barley, appropriate reductions should be made in the proportion of wheat grown as a means of making possible rotational cropping of early rice as a follow-on crop.

2. Readjustment of the proportion of grain crops to economic crops. For the past 30 years, Suzhou Prefecture, like the country as a whole, has prominently emphasized grain production; however, insufficient attention has been given to development of economic crops and to diversification. The area sown increased by 2.71 million mu between 1949 and 1979, most of the increase being in the grain area, while the economic crop area as a proportion of the total area sown declined from the 10.3 percent of 1949 to 9.7 percent in 1979. Despite very great increases in per unit yields, as a result of excessive reduction in acreage, hemp crop total output in 1979 amounted to only 54.7 percent that of 1949. Rape seed per unit yields and total output, as well as per unit yields of mat straw, did not reach all-time highs either. Suzhou Prefecture has a fairly great potential for the development of economic crops such as cotton. This is particularly true of Shazhou, Changshu, and Tailun counties. They should be actuated by determination not to slacken grain production while actively developing a spirit of diversification, making appropriate increases in the area devoted to economic crops such as cotton, and vigorously reviving the area devoted to mulberry groves.

3. Readjustment of the agricultural production structure by promoting all around development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries. A comparison of changes in output value (figured in 1970 constant prices) of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations (including brigade operated industries), and fisheries for 1979 with 1949 is as follows.

Units: 10,000 yuan

Category	1949		1979		Comparison of 1979 with 1949	
	Absolute Figure	%	Absolute Figure	%	Absolute Figure	%
Total Output Value of Prefecture's Agricultural Bypro- ducts Including:	42,480	100.00	265,760	100.00	223,280	525.61
Agriculture	34,651	81.57	131,010	49.30	96,359	278.08
Forestry	179	0.42	665	0.25	486	271.51
Animal Husbandry	4,918	11.58	35,511	13.36	30,593	622.06
Sideline Occupations Including Brigade Operated Industries	1,771	4.17	93,445	35.16	91,674	5,176.40
Fisheries	961	2.26	5,129	1.93	4,168	433.71

It may be seen from the above comparisons that: first, the total output value of agricultural byproducts for the entire prefecture increased by 525.61 percent over a 30 year period for an average annual incremental increase of 5.7 percent in a fairly rapid increase. Second, even though the output value of agriculture increased 278.1 percent in 1979 as compared with 1949, for an annual average incremental increase of 3.5 percent, because of the fairly rapid development of brigade operated industries, the output value of agriculture as a proportion of total output value declined from 81.47 percent in 1949 to 49.3 percent in 1979. Third, output value also showed a decline. Though large scale afforestation is difficult because of the limited amount of land, use of the four besides to plant trees has also suffered impaired development as a result of vacillation over forest right, and planting of forests to protect farmland has even less aroused general serious attention. Water surfaces account for 37 percent of the prefecture's total land area, and 2 million mu of water surfaces are being used to raise fish for yields averaging only 58 jin per mu. The potential in this regard is still very great. Fourth, some changes have taken place in the internal structure of the livestock raising industry. The number of hogs and sheep have risen, while the number of large livestock animals has dropped. The number of live hogs on hand at year end numbered 385,000 in 1949. By 1979, this had increased to 646,000 a 1.3 fold increase. Because of the large population relative to available land, and increases in the level of agricultural mechanization, large livestock animals declined from 102,100 head in 1949 to 26,200 head in 1979.

2. Development of Commune and Brigade Industries Constitutes a Link of Decisive Significance in Giving Impetus to Development of a Multiple Economic Structure in the Farflung Rural Villages

An overwhelming majority of communes and brigades in China's farflung rural villages have begun to operate commune and brigade industries during the past several years. Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, with the thoroughgoing implementation of various policies in rural villages, commune and brigade industries have seen even more rapid development. In Suzhou Prefecture, conditions are quite favorable for development of commune and brigade industries,

and the speed of development has been fairly rapid. The proportion of total incomes in the three tier economy that these industries occupy is also greater than for most prefectures. In 1979, total income from the three tier economy of rural people's communes in Suzhou Prefecture was 40 billion yuan of which income from the two tiers of communes and brigades was 2.41 billion yuan, or 60.3 percent of income from the three tiers. Income from the production team tier was 1.59 billion yuan, not quite 40 percent of income from all three tiers. The proportion of Wuxi County's commune and brigade industries was somewhat greater. In 1980, total output value of the three tier economy of the entire county was 1.034 billion yuan, of which output value from commune and brigade industries was 821 million yuan or 79.4 percent of total output value. Output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries was 213 million yuan, only 20.6 percent of total output value.

In China, cultivated land per capita is fairly little, but mountains are numerous and water surfaces and grasslands are extensive, and natural resources and workforces are abundant. While maintaining steady development of grain production, proper guidance can be given communes and brigades in active development of diversification and industrial production to give positive impetus to rural villages in proceeding from a single product rural economic structure to comprehensive development. This complies with basic economic laws of socialism and requirements of the broad masses of the peasants.

For the past 30 years, agricultural production has developed fairly rapidly in Suzhou Prefecture, and it has continued to be one of China's major commodity grain producing areas. In recent years, commune and brigade industries have seen rapid development in turn; the collective economy has become increasingly stable; and the livelihood of the masses has steadily improved. In a fundamental sense, this has been a great victory secured by China's socialist revolution and construction, and is the result of the steady play of the superiority of the socialist system.

1. The socialist revolution has brought about a change of the "heaven" of the dynastic ruling class and foreign aggressors to an earthly paradise in which the people are the masters.

Since ancient times there has been a saying that "above lies heaven and below lie Suzhou and Hangzhou. But before liberation, the broad masses of peasants who suffered cruel exploitation and oppression in Suzhou and Hangzhou prefectures said there was no "heaven," but a sheer hell. A minority ruling class and foreign aggressors built their heaven on the suffering and death, generation after generation, of the broad masses of laboring peasants. In this "silk capital and land of fish and rice," where natural resources were so abundant, Shanghai and other land cities lay close by, yet the broad masses of workers lead a life like that of oxen and horses, never having enough food in their bellies and wearing rags on their backs, being able only to be cruelly exploited and oppressed slaves for the ruling class and foreign exploiters in cities and towns. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Suzhou, like the rest of the country, went through a long period of struggle to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the broad masses of the people becoming masters of the nation, only then beginning to have a well-being of their own. As a result of land reform and the collectivization of agriculture, productive forces were further liberated.

Comrade Mao Zedong noted that "The goal of the socialist revolution is the liberation of productive forces." Just prior to Liberation, rice yields in Suzhou Prefecture were no greater than 400 jin per mu; wheat yields were less than 100 jin per mu; and cotton yields were less than 13 jin per mu. During the 30 years since Liberation, however, as a result of the people's efforts, both per unit yields of grain and of cotton as well as total output have multiplied a few times or several times over. Per unit yields and total output of grain and cotton for 1979 and 1949 are compared below:

Item	Units	1949	1979	Percent of increase in 1979 over 1949
Total grain output	100 million	23.8	82.5	246.6
Yields per mu	jin	358	1449	304.7
Including paddy rice	"	337	1090	223.4
Yields per mu	"			
Wheat yields per mu	"	68	624	817.6
Total cotton output	10,000 jin	923	8572	828.7
Cotton yields per mu	jin	12.8	126.1	885.2

The tremendous increase in both per unit yields and total output of grain and cotton demonstrates that the building of the socialist system greatly advanced development of agricultural productivity, and with the support of the state, increase in the level of the modernization of agriculture and improvement in material conditions played a major role. In 1979, the effectively irrigated area in the prefecture amounted to 91.5 percent of the cultivated land; average use of electric power per mu of cultivated land was 80.2 kilowatt hours; applications of chemical fertilizer amounted to 234 jin per mu; and mechanized power amounted to 0.32 horsepower per mu.

2. The socialist system closely linked the fundamental welfare of all nationalities throughout the country to strive for a common goal, and greatly strengthened the patriotic thoughts and a conception of the overall situation of the people throughout the country.

In 1949, in the early period of the founding of New China, serious flood disasters occurred in the basins of the Yangtze and Huai rivers in 1950, when the country was dealing with nests of bandits and opposition to local despots, and when full-scale reconstruction was being awaited and public finances stretched to the limit, the CCP Central Committee and the Government Administration Council at the time decided to "transport grain to relieve calamity," transferring grain from provinces and regions with a surplus to assure a supply of consumption grain for disaster victims in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze and Huai rivers. At the same time, every effort was made to concentrate national financial, material, and manpower

reserves to bring the Huai and Yangtze rivers under control, including control of the Lake Tai basin. This played a positive role in relieving flood and drought disasters in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze and the Huai to assure consistently high agricultural output. An old comrade in the area said, "The masses and cadres in our Suzhou Prefecture have not forgotten that 1 billion people throughout the country have to eat, and we have not forgotten the grain shortage during the 3 years of hardship. Much less have we forgotten that in 1950, the CCP Central Committee transferred grain from fraternal provinces and regions to help and provide relief to the people of Jiangsu in a profound gesture of friendship. Suzhou Prefecture, while continuing to operate commune and brigade enterprises and carry out diversification, must use every possible means to increase grain production, to make a contribution to the building of socialism in the country." The reality is precisely this way. In Suzhou Prefecture, the per capita average amount of cultivated land is only 1.1 mu (an average 1.22 mu per capita of the rural population). For the most part, reliance is placed on intensive farming and scientific farming to increase per unit yields. Except for the grain used to satisfy personal needs and maintain the livestock industry, and for the development of commune and brigade enterprises and diversification, a large amount of the grain produced is commodity grain provided the state. In the 28 years since 1953, when statistics began to be kept, until 1980, the annual average total output of grain for the prefecture was 5.42 billion jin, of which 2.07 million jin or 38.2 percent of total output was the quantity of grain that was requisition purchased. Of this total, the net grain tendered the state amounted to 1.58 billion jin or 76.3 percent of the requisition purchase quantity. The 28 year average shows an annual contribution to the state by each peasant of 411 jin of requisition procurement grain, 363 jin of which was grain tendered the state. Even during the 1960-1962 period of greatest hardship for the country, when consumption grain per capita averaged less than 400 jin, they acted in terms of the overall situation in a spirit of patriotism and of sharing weal and woe with the people of the entire country to tender an annual average of 1.31 billion jin of grain, making a valuable contribution to the building of national socialism.

3. The rapid development of commune and brigade industry contained the economic conditions of "linking agriculture and industry to bring about the gradual elimination of distinctions between the cities and the countryside." This is an historical task that must be completed during the period of building socialism in China.

Long ago in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels predicted the link up of agriculture and industry. This problem possesses extremely important real significance both for China's carrying out of the eight character policy, in which readjustment is the principal part, and for the building of the "four modernizations." First of all, China's rural villages contain 800 million peasants, of whom 300 million constitute a labor force. In addition to developing the range and quality of agriculture, fully and rationally utilizing mountain areas, grasslands, water surfaces, and seacoastal resources in a major effort of diversification, a substantial workforce surplus exists for development of commune and brigade industry and all kinds of services trades. Second, because of the individual differences between agriculture and industry, the "price scissors" between industrial and agricultural products inherited from the old society, and the irrational price structure erected on this foundation, it is very difficult within a short period of time to change the situation in which prices of agricultural products

tend to be low and prices of industrial products tend to be high. However, if the single product agricultural production structure can be gradually developed toward integrated agricultural, industrial, and commercial operations, whereby the rural economy has its own source of profits from the operation of agriculture, industry and commerce, The enduring loss of the value of agricultural products in the prices paid for them will find needed replacement in their distribution, and this can produce benefits for the consolidation of agriculture and better promote four modernization construction. Third, development of commune and brigade industry, and the building of a business organization in which agriculture and industry are linked can accumulate capital for the modernization of agriculture, and help buttress the building of agriculture, which is the foundation of the national economy. Fourth, commune and brigade industry is a helpmate and a complement to the country's big industry, and only by taking the road on which agriculture, industry, commerce, and transportation are linked can fullest use be made of natural resources of individual areas, and scrap be made valuable, the better to satisfy the manifold needs of the livelihood of local people. Fifth, development of commune and brigade industry can advance the building of small collective villages and development of the third estate, particularly promoting the development of cultural education and agricultural science and technology in rural villages to gradually and steadily create conditions for the elimination of the three distinctions.

From the development of commune and brigade industry in Suzhou Prefecture, it is possible to see the role it has played in developing and changing the entire rural economy. In 1979, earnings from commune and brigade enterprises in Suzhou Prefecture amounted to 2.41 billion yuan, a 254.4 percent increase over the 680 million yuan of 1975 for an annual incremental increase of 37.2 percent. Wuxi County's commune and brigade industry developed most rapidly and had the greatest output value. In 1980, output value for commune and brigade industry throughout the county was more than 800 million yuan. Because of the damage caused by overcast and rainy weather and cold temperatures in the county during 1980, the country's grain output was 26.1 percent less than for the previous year, but thanks to the subsidization and assurance provided by profits from commune and brigade industry, average per capita distributions to commune members throughout the county during 1980 saw no reduction, and were even higher than for the bumper harvest year of 1979. The levels of distributed income and income structure for the 2 years are compared below

Item	Units: Yuan			
	1979		1980	
	Absolute Figure	%	Absolute Figure	%
County Average Per Capita Collectively Distributed Income	139.9	100.0	146.1	100.0
Including: Agricultural Income	47.5	33.9	8.8	6.0
Income from Farming,				
Livestock, Sideline, & Fisheries	29.6	21.2	45.5	31.2
Income for Labor From Commune & Brigade Industry Profits	62.8	44.9	91.8	62.8

The following may be seen from the above income distribution: Commune and brigade industry profits and labor income plays a major guarantee role in distributions. Without this inherent regulatory support, the grain producing area of Suzhou might possibly have a situation similar to that in Yushu County. Yushu County is a granary of Jilin Province, which tendered 810 million jin of grain to the state in 1979 to take first place in the country in making a major contribution to the country. However, because it dealt in a single product and did not develop commune and brigade industry, by the end of November 1980, this county had accumulated debts to the country totaling 100 million yuan. In a county of 1 million where the average per capita contribution of commodity grain was 800 jin, each person was responsible for 100 yuan. It changed from being a "Dazhai County" to being a "Big debt county." If matters were to continue this way, the nation's major commodity grain area would not only become limited in development and expansion, but would be hard put to maintain stability.

In Suzhou Prefecture some of the masses also say: "It is better to grow cotton than to grow grain; it is better to grow melons (watermelons) than to grow cotton; and it is better to grow sugarcane (using it to make sweets for retail than to grow melons. It is also better to engage in industrial sideline occupation rather than agriculture." Once grain yields have achieved certain per unit yields, in order to continue to raise them, increased means of production must be invested, inevitably greatly increasing production costs. Wuxi County has shown that a three crop system of paddy rice and wheat produced 200 jin per mu more of paddy than a two crop system, but 30 yuan more of the means of production were expended, and 30 more workers were required. If the value of one man day's work is figured at 1 yuan, 200 jin more of paddy will require an increased cost of 60 yuan (naturally, a fairly large expenditure of the means of production and of labor for an average cost of 0.30 yuan per jin increase of paddy. When sold at the 50 percent premium price paid for procurement by the state of excess grain, the price is only 0.18 yuan per jin, a loss of 0.12 yuan. So the masses say the more grain produced, the greater the loss and the less the distributions. In old commodity grain producing areas, inasmuch as requisition purchase base figures are high, negotiated price figures for excess grain represent a fairly small proportion of the total requisition grain figure. In 1979, for example, the proportion for excess grain purchased at negotiated prices for the entire province was 40 percent, while it was only 22.4 percent in Suzhou Prefecture, making people feel that the growing of additional grain would not be worthwhile. Only where communes and brigades use profits from industry to subsidize grain production, or employ a method of return of wages to assure the earnings of production teams is such grain production maintained.

Of course, the fundamental way to solve low prices paid for grain and agricultural products lies in gradual reform in China's price structure and pricing policies so that prices fundamentally reflect the laws of value, organically linking the state's planning guidance and turning to advantage the mechanism of the marketplace, using normal commodity exchange to gradually shorten the price scissors between industrial and agricultural goods prices, enlivening the market economy, and promoting the fairly rapid development of production. However, during the present time when national fiscal organizations are still in process of readjusting the red ink national economy, fundamental solutions are difficult. Under these circumstances, use of the method whereby commune and brigade enterprises refund profits as a stopgap, supplementary method both helps the collective increase accumulations and

increases earnings of commune members. The state does not have to increase expenditures, but rather increases its revenues (in 1980, Wuxi County alone paid more than 90 million yuan), and between agriculture and industry, cities and countryside, and among all crops of various kinds, the principle of distributions according to work is upheld and the function of balanced regulation and reduction of irrational price differences is served. This is precisely the superiority demonstrated by the rapidly developed commune and brigade industry on the collectivized foundation of socialism.

4. Development in a comprehensive direction of the rural economic structure can better satisfy the regularly increasing material and cultural needs of the entire society. This is precisely an objective requirement of the fundamental economic laws of socialism.

Our party has ever shown concern for agricultural production and the livelihood of the peasants. Though mistakes occurred numerous times in the guidance given, and destruction caused by the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four;" nevertheless, we must realize that in the more than 20 years since collectivization, distributions that commune members in Suzhou Prefecture have received from the collective have basically risen in a straight line. In 1979 commune member income averaged 156.90 yuan per capita, a 99.40 yuan increase over the 57.50 yuan of 1957. For 22 years, the average annual increase was 4.50 yuan, 2.50 yuan more than the average annual increase of 2.00 yuan for the country as a whole for the same period. In 1980, serious natural disasters struck, and distributions from the collective to commune members averaged 156.10 yuan per person to maintain the same level as for the bumper harvest year of 1979. In 1979 consumption grain averaged 635 jin per person, a 125 jin increase over the 510 jin of 1957. This is indeed a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and an obvious result of the development of commune and brigade enterprises.

In 1980, Wuxi County used profits from commune and brigade industries amounting to 27.74 million yuan for distribution to commune members. Additionally, 14.47 million yuan was used for construction of farmland water conservancy, and as subsidies to agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. Expenditures for culture and education, hygiene, agricultural science and technology, and the building of small collective towns amounted to 9.94 million yuan. Expenditures for assistance to poor brigades and as wage subsidies for collective personnel in communes and brigades amounted to 7.51 million yuan. This shows that development of commune and brigade industry and the building of a comprehensive economic structure in rural villages has played an extremely important role in strengthening modernization of agriculture and the building of culture and education, hygiene, and small collective towns.

3. Several Problems Awaiting Solution

1. Readjustment of the structure of agricultural production requires strengthening of the administration and management of agriculture, lowering agricultural costs, and increasing the technical and economic benefits of agricultural production. In a high output area such as Suzhou, from a foundation of ever increasing consolidation of the collective economy, promotion of various forms of a system of responsibility for production has brought very good results. However, in some communes

and brigades today, there exists a situation wherein only increased production is asked without calculating costs. Some people suppose that most important is reliance on profit subsidies from commune and brigade enterprises while relaxing management of agricultural production, with the result that the income of the masses has been impaired. In Suzhou Prefecture, beginning in 1975 agricultural production expenses as a proportion of agricultural income have gradually increased year by year from 37.6 percent in 1974 to the high of 56.4 percent in 1980. Though it is true that calamities were the main reason for this year's drop in output, much blindness also existed in application of chemical fertilizer and the use of insecticides. Methods of application were not sufficiently scientific, and waste was very great. As the proportion of double rice cropping is adjusted downward and administration and management improved, production costs may gradually drop. Additionally, while positively allowing no relaxation in production of grain, it is necessary to more rationally readjust the agricultural production structure, adapt general methods to local situations for the development of diversification and restoration of mulberry groves, and make appropriate increases in the area devoted to economic crops in order to lay a good foundation for comprehensive development of the rural economic structure. To this end, the Jiangsu Provincial CGP Committee decided that Suzhou Prefecture's requisition grain procurement quotas for 1981 would be reduced from the 2.5 billion jin of 1979 to 2.2 billion jin, to raise the proportion of requisition grain purchases at premium negotiated prices, and at the same time to provide high quality low cost goods for the support of agriculture in order to make full advantage of the role of this old commodity grain base.

2. An integrated understanding of commune and brigade enterprises to promote better development of commune and brigade enterprises during the course of readjustment. There is a saying making the rounds today to the effect that development of commune and brigade enterprises is "using the small to squeeze out the large," by which is meant that small commune and brigade enterprises squeeze out large state-owned enterprises. This saying is not true. The notion of so-called "small" and "large" is also a fuzzy one. China's industrial and transportation industries are almost all made up of large, medium and small enterprises with large enterprises being only a minority and acting as the mainstay. Medium size enterprises are not too numerous either, so an overwhelming majority are still small scale enterprises. It is understood that in the national industrial system, there are a total of 597,000 large, medium, and small scale enterprises (including central and local government state-owned ones, and enterprises run by government organizations, schools, the armed forces, and large collective and commune and brigade enterprises). Of this total, large and medium enterprises number only 4,072, or only 0.68 percent of the total number, while 99.32 percent are small enterprises. It may be seen that large and medium enterprises cannot do without small enterprises, and in terms of making full use of resources everywhere and satisfying the multiple and different needs of the masses locally, small enterprises play a role that large and medium enterprises cannot play. Large, medium, and small enterprises have their own individual strengths and should be maintained in rational proportions to complement one another and to advance one another.

The saying that commune and brigade enterprises use up agricultural materials that could be used in large state plants also merits further study. Reportedly, in 1980, (the production year running from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981), state procurement plans for major agricultural products including grain, cotton, edible oils,

jute and amberi hemp, sugar, and tea were overfulfilled before the deadline had expired. The agricultural raw materials used by most commune and brigade enterprises derive either from those portions retained or portions in excess of following fulfillment of quotas, or are goods brought in from elsewhere for processing. With regard to the blind building and duplicative building of plants by commune and brigade enterprises, readjustments are currently underway to solve the problem.

Commune and brigade enterprises developed from a foundation of capital accumulations and commune member labor from production teams have an intimate blood relationship with the broad masses of the peasants. The workforce in these enterprises are at once workers and peasants, and peasants who come and go, returning to their production teams during the extremely busy farming seasons, while working in enterprises in other times. Except for that portion of wages stipulated as being required to be retained for necessary expenses, most is in the form of "wages returned to production teams" for distribution there, which they participate in as members of the production team. This both increases the income of commune members and reduces differences between industry and farming. Some communes and brigades are also thinking about planned assignment of a working member of each household to work in commune and brigade enterprises. Commune and brigade enterprises generally make do with whatever is available, finding raw materials locally. They are characterized by spending little money, rapid construction, big profits, and training large numbers of people, which large industries cannot match. They play a role in consolidating and strengthening the collective economy, advancing agricultural production, and increasing the income of the masses. They have great vitality. The "Various Regulations of the State Council on Commune and Brigade Implementation of National Economic Readjustment Policies" noted that "Commune and brigade enterprises have become a major integral part of the rural economy, and are in keeping with the trend toward comprehensive rural economic development." We must have a common understanding and make the most of the active role of commune and brigade enterprises, and in dealing with problems that exist in moving forward, we must make readjustments the better to advance their development, making the most of their active role.

In 1980, Suzhou Prefecture's commune and brigade enterprises returned between 15 and 20 percent of the year's profits to production teams for direct distribution to commune members. There was a general reaction that the proportion of profits returned for distribution was too low, and that the course of production of commune and brigade enterprises and the proportion of profits used for distribution had been decided by superior party and government leaders, while commune members and production teams had no authority to participate in the decisions. Clear requirements about this matter are given in the State Council's "Regulations." This touches on the important question of to whom the highest authority in commune enterprises belongs. According to the spirit of the "Regulations," this should be linked to realities in each jurisdiction, and be diligently carried out.

3. With the development of commune and brigade industry and diversification, and with the building of a comprehensive system integrating agriculture, industry, and commerce, the socialization and specialization of China's agriculture has been greatly advanced, and it is gradually following the road of various forms of joint development. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Without the socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete consolidation of socialism." But today's channels for the flow of commodities are not entirely clear, and quite a few problems exist in the

supply of raw materials and the sales of goods. It is hoped that departments concerned will actively help solve problems that appear in rural economic progress, and promote the healthy development of the rural economy. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. All trades and industries should support agriculture. Doing a good job in agriculture is a fundamental assurance for hastening developing of the entire national economy.

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INSTITUTE OF PLANT PROTECTION DESCRIBED

Shanghai KEXUE ZHONGTIAN [SCIENTIFIC FARMING] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Scientific Research Department, Plant Protection Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Plant Protection Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences"]

[Text] The Plant Protection Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences is located at the northern end of Yuanmingyuan in the eastern foothills of Yanshan in Beijing. It was founded in 1957 through the expansion of the Plant Protection Department and the Agricultural Chemistry Department of the former North China Institute of Agriculture. It moved to Xinxiang in Henan, last year moving back to its original site to be reconstituted. Staff and workers currently number somewhat more than 180.

There are eight research offices in the institute as follows: Disease and Insect Pest Basic Survey and Research Office, Plant Disease and Nematode Research Office, Wheat Rust Research Office, Bacteria and Virus Research Office, Destructive Farm Insect Research Office, Destructive Migratory Flying Insects Research Office, Pesticide Research Office and Intelligence Data Research Office. The research offices are subdivided into various sections, each of which is responsible for various problems.

Since the founding of the institute, it has undertaken national plant protection, plant immunization, pesticide research tasks and other major projects, and it has organized, on a national scale, cooperation in scientific research and scientific and technical exchange activities with foreign countries. It has also done a large amount of work for the promotion of agricultural production and the development of plant protection science and technology, and has registered research achievements in 10 projects.

As early as the late 1950's, China stipulated in its "Program for Agricultural Development" the substantial eradication of 11 major disease and insect pests. The institute has participated in research on six of these and has made achievements in the laws governing their occurrence and methods for their prevention and control. Examples include research in comprehensive prevention and control of locusts, research on "666 soil treatment" for the prevention and control of wheat sucking insects, research on comprehensive measures for the prevention and

control of black rot in sweet potatoes, research on wheat rust, and research on the laws governing wintering over of armyworms and migration of flying insects.

During the 1960's and 1970's the institute made major achievements in comprehensive prevention and control of cornborers, in chemical prevention and control of cotton worms, prevention and control of underground insect pests, and research in the comprehensive prevention and control of cotton wilt. Research in the area of cotton wilt, in particular, resulted in the breeding of disease resistant, high yield, fine quality new variety No 86-1, which was greatly welcomed by cotton farmers.

The institute also conducted experiments in artificial propagation of cornborers, Chinese grass flies [0022 5478 5430 5749], cotton boll worms, and army worms.

In the area of breeding of disease resistant varieties, corn virus-resistant superior varieties Fengdan No 1, and Fengdan No 3 played a definite role in production. In the area of quarantine, fine accomplishments were made in vacuum fumigation rapid processing of quarantined insect pests, and in identification of bunt of wheat in imported wheat.

In the field of pesticide research, most important was developments in research on pesticides of high effectiveness, low toxicity, and low residualism, and research was carried out on their processing, storage and use.

As long ago as the early 1950's, 666 was successfully synthesized, and in the beginning of the 1960's, research was undertaken in organic phosphate pesticides such as "1605," and "Baomianfeng," which were successfully developed. Research was also conducted on chlordane, DDT powder, jialiufen [3946 0362 4720], and dikushuang [2420 2661 7175]. In recent years, remarkable achievements have also been made with capacity spraying by ultra-low flying aircraft. Use of substitutes for 666 and other organic phosphate pesticides have not only shown remarkable results in the prevention and control of grasslands locusts, but they have been safe, economical, and have been well evaluated by those concerned.

In addition, this institute has also set up a plant protection information research office, and has enlarged its library and reference materials room, adding some modern instruments and equipment. Now it has more than 20,000 scientific and technical books from China and abroad, and more than 500 different Chinese and foreign scientific and technical magazines.

This year the institute established a publishing office to take over publication of ZHIWU BAOHU [PLANT PROTECTION] magazine (bi-monthly), a Chinese Plant Protection Society publication distributed both inside China and abroad. It also publishes specialized publications such as ZHONGGUO NONGZUOWU BINGCHONGHAI [CHINESE FARM CROP DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS], NONGZUOWU BINGCHONGHAI TUPU [ATLAS OF FARM CROP DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS], and NONGYE KUNCHONG YICONG [COLLECTION OF TRANSLATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PESTS].

SOCIALIST PURITY OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION CONTRACTS DEFENDED

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXU [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 24-26

[Article by Lu Xueyi (7120 1331 5669): "Why Does One Say That Fixing Output Quotas For Individual Households Remains True to Socialism"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Following implementation in China's rural villages of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 1980 Central Committee document 75, broadly establishing various forms of a system of responsibility for production, the initiative of the peasantry was effectively aroused so that agricultural production revived and developed fairly rapidly. But like anything new and untried, the various systems of responsibility are also in the process of development and gradual improvement. The experience of China's 800 million peasants is rich and varied, vivid and vigorous, and along with the perfection and development of the system of responsibility, numerous new experiences require our timely summarization, and numerous new problems also arise requiring our further exploration and solution. In this connection, this magazine has started a new special column titled, "Exploration of Problems." It is hoped that the broad masses of comrades engaged in rural work, and comrades concerned with work involving rural economic theory will be able to combine theory and practice in diligent investigation, thought, exploration, and summarization of problems, giving the results to this magazine so that they may be exchanged with others. We believe that inasmuch as conditions differ in the operation of various forms of a system of responsibility, that one hundred flowers should blossom, and that in understanding and exploration of theory, one hundred schools of thought should contend. In this article, Comrade Lu Xueyi expresses his own views on contracting production on an individual household basis, which are provided to all for their reference.

The ability of contracting production on an individual household basis to increase output, increase earnings, and increase contributions is now an acknowledged fact. However, as to whether contracting production on an individual household basis is in keeping with socialism, some comrades are doubtful and apprehensive. This article intends to explore this problem somewhat.

(1) Lenin said that socialism has two essential characteristics: one is public ownership of the means of production, and the other is distribution according to work. So long as these two tenets are adhered to, one remains true to the socialist orientation and path, maintaining an essential distinction from capitalism and all exploitive systems. China's rural cooperativization of 1956 fundamentally brought to a close the change from private ownership of the means of production, and fundamentally instituted public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work, signalling the founding of a rural socialist economic system. This was a major economic transformation. However, the founding of a public ownership system is not the same as saying that the new production relationships were perfect in every way or that the development of productivity would automatically be spurred. Reality is not that simple. Marx said, "The supplanting of economic conditions of enslavement with the labor conditions of free association requires some time to gradually take shape (This is economic reform); In this, not only is a change in the method of distribution required, but a new organization of production is also required." ("Selected works of Marx and Engels," Vol II p 416). After the establishment of a new economy of public ownership, it is necessary to resolve the forms of actual coordination between workers and the means of production in the direct production process, to organize well the individual links of economic activity of production, exchange, distribution, and consumption, and to build an appropriate economic management system as a means of perfecting the new production relationships and promoting the development of productivity.

Following the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production in the farflung rural villages of China, a whole series of problems involving how to administer and manage the collective economy, how to organize production, and how to do a good job of distribution were, for various historical reasons, not conscientiously resolved. For a long period of time administration and management was not given serious attention, resulting in the existence of blind direction being given in production, a lot of thrashing around taking place in labor, and egalitarianism being practiced in distribution, which throttled the enthusiasm for production of the peasants, and the superiority of the collective economy was not exploited the way it should have been. Following the overthrow of the "gang of four," and particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, rural cadres and masses faced reality, emancipated their mentality, and adapted general methods to local situations to establish various forms of a system of responsibility for production, with more than 30 percent of production teams instituting the contracting of production on an individual household basis, or the contracting of work on an individual household basis. The experiences of more than 2 years attest the ease of operation and the directness of benefits of the method of contracting production on an individual household basis, which has linked the peasants' labor and remuneration, responsibility and authority to solve difficult problems in the collective economy that remained unsolved for many years, and aroused the initiative in production of the peasants to cause a rapid upturn in agriculture. Numerous former "three dependencies" teams have turned into three increased teams (increased production, increased earnings, and increased contribution), enabling the state to cut back on a large amount of expenditures for resales of commodities to the place of production and for relief, to put down a number of burdens. Following institution of contracting for production on an individual household basis, quite a number of communes and brigades that had been unable for many years to fulfill their requisition procurement quotas have fulfilled or over-fulfilled their quotas. A number of

production teams that had been scraping the bottom of the barrel have established public accumulations thanks to withholdings, and some have even newly bought tractors. Distribution of earnings to commune members has increased several times over, solving problems in providing food and shelter to the peasants that had remained unsolved for many years, and in some cases some commune members have annual incomes of as much as 1,000 yuan, and there are standout households with up to 10,000 jin of grain. In this connection, the peasants in Fuling Prefecture in Sichuan Province say, "Contracting for production on an individual household basis has increased grain production, increased money earnings, made the commune members prosper, improved the collective, and benefitted the country. This system of responsibility is really working!"

In achieving such effectiveness, the contracting for production with individual households has both adhered to the system of public ownership of the means of production and to distribution according to work, and has not left the socialist road.

First, the means of production of land, large farm machines and implements, and water conservancy facilities remain under collective ownership. Commune member households with whom contracts have been made for production only have the right to use these means of production, not the right of ownership; and it is further clearly stipulated that commune members may not transfer possession, lease or sell such means of production; whenever necessary the collective may make any readjustments necessary. Some comrades say that some production teams do not have much collective wealth, so when contracting for production with individual households is practiced, the collective becomes a dead letter and closes up shop. Such a view is wrong. Once these production teams contract for production with individual households, at the very least the land remains under the ownership of the collective. According to the politico-economic viewpoint of Marxism, land is most important in agricultural production, and the most fundamental means of production. Adherence to the collective ownership of land means adherence to the public ownership of the most fundamental means of production and maintenance of the collective substance of production teams. In terms of the agricultural means of production in China at the present stage, land holds a position of decisive significance as an agricultural means of production.

Second, in instituting contracts for production with individual households, the portion of agricultural products produced by commune members whose production has been contracted for is turned over to production teams for distribution, and after the production teams have tendered to high authority requisition procurement and have made various deductions, distributions are made in accordance with work points recorded for commune members who have turned over their production. That portion in excess of production contracted for reverts to commune members. This constitutes remuneration for labor in excess of quota, and is precisely a further embodiment of the principle of distribution according to work. Some people say that contracting for production with individual households is having the peasants eat whatever they make, and that it can only be said to be consuming the products of one's own labor and cannot be said to be distribution according to work. Such a statement is wrong. Institution of production contracts with individual households is distribution according to work as has been previously stated. Even when contracting production with individual households is done, the way of distributing the products that commune members produce in accordance with "guaranteeing some for the state, deducting sufficient for the collective, and what remains being one's own" appears to be a case of production teams not exercising unified distribution. However, this method resolves,

first of all, the relationship among the state, the collective, and individuals, while at the same time looking after the interests of all three. Within the same collective and under identical circumstances, the obligation to the state and to the collective that each household must bear is fixed. When each household invests a lot of labor and administers and manages well thereby gaining high output, after turning over amounts required to the state and to the collective, if what remains for themselves is a lot, this means the more one works the more one gains, which is still consistent with the principle of distribution according to work. Of course, looked at in terms of methodology, this is different from the former practice of production teams of making distributions according to work on the basis of workpoints. Nevertheless, the principle it expresses is still the same. This may be said to be a special form of distribution according to work under specially designated circumstances.

Therefore, contracting for production with individual households is a form of a system of responsibility for production founded on public ownership of the means of production, which is different from the individual farming done on the foundation of private ownership, which was practiced before cooperativization.

(2) Some comrades say that contracting production with individual household is good all right, but after entering into contracts, the rich stay rich and the poor stay poor, leading to a polarization. In the process of developing production following contracting for production with individual households, because of differing conditions in different categories of households, some peasants were able to prosper first, while some peasants prospered more slowly, and others remained in difficult straits, leading to differences in the degree of wealthiness. This is a fact, but it is not polarization. So-called polarization means both the increasing concentration in the hands of a small number of people of large amounts of land, capital, and wealth as the result of exploitation practiced under private ownership of the means of production, and it also means the increasing hardship, bankruptcy and increasing poverty of the broad masses of workers, peasants, and working people. However, following contracting for production with individual households, ownership of land and other means of production is public, and a situation in which "the fields of the wealthy have crisscrossing paths, but in the fields of the poor there is not enough space even to stand an awl on end" can never occur again. The difference in degree of wealth that has come about is a difference only of who becomes wealthy first and who becomes wealthy later in a process whereby everybody becomes wealthy. This marks an essential difference from the polarization caused by exploitative relationships, and should not be mentioned in the same breath. Moreover, production teams, by withholding more public accumulation funds and public welfare funds, etc (and the state through the method of the income tax) can regulate and increase assistance for the livelihood of hardship households so that their basic livelihoods are assured, and the gap narrowed so that everyone becomes wealthy gradually. This is much better than the former situation whereby everybody was "bound together" in poverty.

Some comrades say that in the quest for output under the contracting of production with individual households the modernization-of-agriculture-orientation has been lost. The experiences of the past 2 years show this statement to be untrue. Contracting for production with individual households not only can increase output, but also promotes farm mechanization and advances scientific farming. Contracting for production with individual households may well become a new starting point for effecting agricultural specialization and socialization, meaning the modernization of agriculture.

Some people suppose that the peasants are small producers, fairly narrow in their outlook, and conservative, so once contracting for production with individual households is done, scientific farming will not be done. The facts are entirely different. Following contracting for production with individual households, the fruits of labor and the peasants' welfare become closely intertwined, and promotion of science and technology and the welfare of the peasants also become closely intertwined. When the peasants contract land, they want to farm it well, so they take the initiative in active study of the applications of science and technology. Right now farm technicians have become the persons most welcomed by the peasants, and weather reports, insect pest forecasts, and scientific farming forums have become the programs from broadcasting stations that the peasants most like to listen to. Promotion of superior crop varieties, sensibly close planting, proper fertilization, and such scientific farming measures are now done better than formerly. In Anhui Province, a Peasants Scientific Farming Society has appeared, and new things such as peasant sparetime scientific and technical schools have gradually become mass networks for the spread of technology among the peasants. In the wake of the consolidation and perfection of the system of responsibility for production of contracting for production with individual households, the peasants have figured out every possible means of knowing everything possible about production including the study of science. Mass fervor for the use of science is on the upsurge.

Heretofore in the mechanization of agriculture, some prefectures did not adapt general methods of local situations, or give attention to economic effectiveness. Also, because administration and management was not done well, the burdens of the peasantry were increased, and consequently the peasants did not fully welcome agricultural mechanization. Since the advent of contracting, it is a fact that some took their tractors apart, and some sold them. But after contracting for production with individual households had been in effect for 1 or 2 years, particularly in communes and brigades where production conditions favor mechanized farming, agricultural production developed and the peasants became well to do, and then there was an urgent demand for farm mechanization. Not only was machinery that had been taken apart put back together again, but funds were also pooled by production teams collectively or by several households in combination, or by individual commune members, to buy tractors and other farm machines. In addition, several commune households pooled funds for joint operation of tractor stations. In Chuxian Prefecture in Anhui Province, in 1980, 70 percent of production teams practiced contracting production with individual households. That year commune members pooled funds to buy 126 large and medium size tractors, and 1,933 hand tractors, 1,926 pieces of processing machinery, 18 farm vehicles, and 25,298 draft animals. This was more than in any previous year. In 1980, Taiping Commune in Jiashan County in this same prefecture bought 2 medium size tractors and 116 hand tractors, exceeding the total number purchased during the previous 20 years. This was something entirely unexpected when people started contracting production on an individual household basis. Worthy of note is that as a result of commune members having bought tractors or having gone into the operation of civilian-operated tractor stations, thereby breaking up independent operation of tractor stations by the state or the collective, competition has taken place, forcing improvements in administration and management, improvement in service attitudes, and increasing quality of plowing, thereby advancing farm mechanization endeavors overall.

Following contracting for production with individual households, agricultural production developed and the farmers gradually became prosperous. They had money and they had time, so diversification began to burgeon. Rural village social division of

labor began to develop. In places that had early put into practice the contracting for production with individual households, large numbers of multiple occupation households began to appear. While contracting to farm collectively cultivated land, these farm households worked at concurrent jobs such as raising hogs, chicken, and fish, beekeeping, kilns, or processing jobs. Some also went into business, did repair jobs, or worked in service trades. When, when income from these concurrent jobs gradually exceeded that from farming, provided the state had established relevant policies such as those that would permit them to obtain grain and non-staples at a parity price, they could return the land to the collective and devote themselves to specializing in their concurrent jobs, their concurrent jobs turning into specialties to form specialized occupational households of various kinds. Meanwhile, the amount of land tilled and the scope of activities of those farm households that continued to farm could expand, and they could become households with a specialized occupation too. As a result of the development of specialized division of labor, the number of commune members engaged in farming decreased, bringing about an increase in productivity of the agricultural workforce, and then social wealth could greatly increase. Following development of specialized division of labor, exchange could develop among various specialized households and among specialized households and specialized farming households. This would inevitably require cooperation, which would inevitably require institution of new combinations, which would give rise to new economic organization. This, moreover would be a collective economic organization of a high order founded on specialized production, which could then advance specialization in rural villages, and development of socialization to promote development of agricultural modernization. This was, of course, an unprecedented prospect for the rural villages. In the rural villages of Anhui and Gansu provinces, where contracting for production with individual households got off to a comparatively early start, large numbers of farm households doing concurrent jobs, specialized households, civilian operated enterprises, and such new economic phenomena have appeared, from which can be seen development of such a future tendency following the contracting for production with individual households. In these terms, contracting for production with individual households becomes not only a temporary measure for solving the problem of food and shelter for the peasants, but may very well become a bridge for the specialization and socialization of agriculture, leading to a road suited to China's circumstances for the modernization of agriculture.

Of course, contracting for production with individual households has not been practiced for very long. It requires much strengthening of leadership and a lot of work to solve new contradictions and new problems to bring it to perfection. Nevertheless, contracting for production with individual households can increase labor productivity, increase production, and improve the livelihood of the peasants, with benefits for the state and the collective. It can also advance specialized division of labor and develop new links. These facts show that contracting for production with individual households is a form of the system of responsibility for production founded on public ownership of the means of production. It is a transformation in the form of administration and management within the collective economy, and this transformation is in line with socialist orientation.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING FARM PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 58-59, 63

[Article by Zhou Cheng [0719 6134]] and Liu Tianfu [0491 1131 4395]: "Brief Discussion of Criteria Used in Evaluating Economic Results of Farm Crop Production"]

[Text] Economic effectiveness of farm crop production is the most important integral part of the economic effectiveness of agricultural production. Along with advances in agricultural modernization, along with the steady increase in the level of intensification of agriculture, and along with increased output without increased earnings or even increased output with reductions in earnings, which is increasingly common, people have deepened their understanding of the importance of examining and increasing the economic effectiveness of farm crop production.

In order to be able to examine and increase economic effectiveness of farm crop production, it is necessary to select appropriate criteria for evaluating the economic effectiveness of farm crop production. For many years, numerous criteria have been used in practice, each of them explaining the economic effectiveness of farm crop production from different angles. Frequently used criteria have been: output per unit of area, output value per unit of area, living labor production rate, product costs per unit, costs per unit, output, production costs per unit of product, and net earnings per unit of area. Several of the major of these criteria have been selected, and our view of them discussed below.

First of all, let us talk about the criterion of output per unit of area. Strictly speaking, this criterion cannot be considered a criterion of economic effectiveness. That is because it is unable to reflect embodied labor invested in agricultural production and the consumption of living labor, or the ratio relationship among useful results derived; generally speaking, the ratio of "output to investment" forms a criterion for reflecting economic effectiveness.

Of course, if we regard the soil itself as an "invested" production resource in production, and regard quantity of production as a useful result "produced," the output per unit of area criterion can become an effective criterion. However, inasmuch as the area of cultivated land can only reflect the quantity of production resources invested in material form, and cannot reflect the amount of embodied labor expended, the effectiveness of production that the output per unit of area criterion reflects is, unambiguously speaking, the effectiveness of production skill. It demonstrates

the amount of products that people have produced per unit of area under certain natural and technical conditions. But as to the question of whether production of such a quantity of products was or was not profitable, the criterion of output per unit of area cannot by itself provide an answer. Obviously this is an extremely important point. Even though it is a very general principle; nevertheless, people frequently seem to have a hard time understanding it. For a long time and to a fairly large degree, people have formed a blind notion as follows: high output per unit of area is the same thing as high economic effectiveness. Only after the phenomenon of increased output without increased earnings, or even increased output with reduced earnings, became increasingly prevalent did people begin to give attention to the correction of this notion.

All of the above is only one aspect of the problem, however. Another aspect of which we should be aware is that output per unit of area is truly an extremely important criterion. That is because land is a basic means of production in agriculture, whose area is limited. In order to satisfy the increasing needs of people for products, vigorous efforts must be made to increase output per unit of area. Moreover, numerous techniques and economic criteria involved in the production of farm crops are part and parcel of the concept of "units of area" (things such as cost per unit of area, profits per unit of area, and work input per unit of area etc). All must be examined in terms of unit of area. Insofar as possible, the criteria of economic effectiveness of agricultural production should be linked to the criterion of output per unit of area. Only in this way can the special contradictions in agricultural production be better reflected. In other words, the higher the output per unit of area, and the lower the quantity of labor expended per unit of product, the higher the economic effectiveness of farm crop production. In short, such instances are determined by the special function of land in agricultural production and the limitations of its area.

As far as the criterion of output value per unit of area is concerned, essentially this is an expression in money terms of output per unit of area. Though output value per unit of area cannot directly reflect the technical effectiveness of agricultural production in the way that output per unit of area can, its main characteristic lies in convenience in making comparisons of products of different value. Thus, the criterion on output value per unit of area itself possesses a distinctive value for which no substitute can be found. Nevertheless, at the present time it cannot extricate itself from the bad effects created by price and value deviations that form factors that cannot be compared.

Next, let us talk about the criterion of the living labor production rate. The living labor production rate represents the efficiency of social labor in the production process. It indicates the proportional relationship between the products of labor and the expenditure of labor. Consequently, the higher the production rate of labor, the greater the economic benefits. Currently, however, because it is still difficult to use time to measure consumption of embodied labor and to add it to the expenditure of living labor, one can consequently only calculate the production rate of living labor, while the production rate of living labor and the production rate of total labor (i.e., the production rate that is an aggregate of the expenditure of embodied labor and the expenditure of living labor) are frequently, to a fairly large extent, mutually deviating. This deviation is frequently revealed in two ways. One is an increase in the production rate of living labor while total production rate of labor

may decline. The other is when the degree of the total production rate of labor may be greatly lower than the rate of increase in the production rate of living labor. Generally speaking, the use of modern machinery and equipment for a great saving in expenditure of living labor greatly increases expenditure of embodied labor, but when crop output does not increase or else does not commensurately increase proportionately, such a situation may come about. Therefore, the criterion of the production rate of living labor cannot fill the role of the total production rate of labor criterion. It can only reflect the efficiency produced by the expenditure of living labor. In the examination of economic effectiveness of farm crop production, it can only explain one aspect.

To point out the limitations of the criterion of the production rate of living labor does not mean that increase in the production rate of living labor is without significance, or that increase in the levels of workers' material skills and equipment is not necessary. We must act in accordance with the interrelated principles of "requirements, possibilities, and effectiveness," and adapt to locales and to different sectors the use everywhere of increased mechanization to increase the production rate of living labor. We positively cannot divorce ourselves from the three situations and conditions of "requirements, possibilities, and effectiveness" in a lopsided manner seeking after increases in the production rate of living labor.

Let us talk next about the criterion of cost per unit of product. Cost per unit of product is the quotient derived when cost per unit of area is divided by output per unit of area. The higher the output per unit of area and the lower the cost per unit of area, the lower the cost of product per unit of area and the higher the economic effectiveness. The expenditure of embodied labor and of living labor that cost represents possesses a certain degree of validity. Thus, to a certain degree, the cost situation reflects the total production rate of labor situation. We might as well use cost as a "substitute" for total production rate of labor. In this sense, the criterion of cost is a fairly big comprehensive indicator.

However, inasmuch as the limited amount of land determines the importance of increasing output per unit of area in agricultural production, not to inquire whether per unit yields are high or low, but only to consider lowering costs of products per unit of area is also not realistic. For example, let us suppose that we greatly reduce costs per unit of area, thereby leading to a great decline in output per unit of area as well. In terms of making full use of the productive potential of the land and producing a greater amount of product to satisfy social needs, this would not be a sensible thing to do. Therefore, the criterion of cost per unit of product has definite limitations as well.

The criterion of output per unit of cost is the reciprocal of cost per unit of output. Even though the forms of expression differ, and numerical values differ, the trend of economic effectiveness that both reflect are identical. In other words, lowering of cost per unit of product means increase in output per unit of cost.

Finally, let us talk about the criterion of net earnings per unit of area. First look at the following formula.

Net earnings per unit of area (yuan) = output per unit of area x price per unit of product - cost per unit of area.

The above formula shows that the criterion of net earnings per unit of area is restricted by the two criteria of output per unit of area and cost per unit of area, assuming no change in price. It forms a direct ratio with the former and an inverse ratio with the latter. Therefore, this criterion can fairly comprehensively reflect results of changes in output per unit of area and cost per unit of area. High output per unit of area and low cost per unit of area must be expressed as low cost per unit of product and high output per unit of cost. Thus, this criterion actually encompasses the factor of cost per unit of output. When actually applied, it uses the relative ratio of various net earnings per unit of area criteria, and thus it is possible to know from one aspect whether economic effectiveness is high or low.

Of course, this criterion also has its own shortcomings, the most important of which is the need to take into account the effects of changes in farm product procurement prices. Changes in net earnings per unit of area occasioned by changes in prices are entirely unrelated to increases in output and decline in the expenditure of labor. In particular, the comparative prices of different farm products frequently contain irrational spots; at different times and in different places, the procurement price for the same farm products is frequently fairly different. Thus, looked at in social terms, one positively cannot determine whether economic effectiveness in production of farm crops is high or low simply on the basis of whether net income per unit of area is high or low. Furthermore, if this criterion is not properly handled, it is possible to cause or to abet a mentality of "profits above all," thereby violating the basic economic laws of socialism.

In the foregoing, we have analyzed the major current indicators for assessing economic effectiveness in producing farm crops. It may be seen that each of these criteria has its own individual role to play, and each has its shortcomings. Of all the criteria, per unit cost of farm products (or its reciprocal, "output per unit of cost"), and net earnings per unit of investment are fairly large comprehensive criteria. Therefore, among the criteria currently in common use, these two indicators may be said to be the major indicators for examining economic effectiveness of farm crop production. By combining these two criteria and using them at the same time, it is possible to fairly comprehensively reflect the economic effectiveness of farm crop production.

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UNIFIED ADMINISTRATION, REMUNERATION LINKED TO OUTPUT EXPLAINED FURTHER

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81
pp 11-12

[Article Summarizing Reader's Contributions: "Strive to Perfect Uniformly Administered System of Responsibility Linking Output to Work"]

[Text] Editor's Note: For the purpose of exchanging situations, exploring problems, and perfecting the system of responsibility for production, this newsletter has done a preliminary overall study of the content of incoming correspondence on the various forms of a system of responsibility, which will be published continuously beginning with this issue. Now, a briefing is given here on "Strive to Perfect Unified Administration of the System of Responsibility Linking Output to Work," for the reference of everyone.

Among the various existing forms of a system of responsibility for production currently prevailing in rural people's communes, one kind is called "unified administration linking output to labor." The applicability of this system of responsibility is fairly broad. Generally speaking, it is suited to brigades in which the levels of production and the levels of management are moderate. It can also be instituted in brigades in which the level of production is low, or in brigades in which the level of cadre management is high. Even in brigades in which the levels of production and management are fairly high, results of its implementation are equally remarkable. Precisely because this is the case, this kind of system of responsibility, 53.32 percent of them in Henan, 46.9 percent of them in Hebei, 30.3 percent of them in Shandong, 25.4 percent of them in Shandong, and 21.4 percent of them in Hubei.

Basic Requirements and Methods

Comparison of the "uniformly administered system of responsibility linking output to work" with other forms of a system of responsibility shows numerous points of similarity and some differences. In terms of its methods, it is basically the same everywhere, but specific particulars are not the same. In an overall sense, its basic requirements and methods may be categorized as "three invariables," four uniformities," and "five fixeds with one reward."

By "three invariables" is meant no variation in the collective system of ownership; no variation in the principle of distributions according to work, and no variation in the basic accounting unit. With this as a foundation, individual workforces in production teams practice the "four uniformities," and the "five fixeds and one reward."

By "four uniformities" is meant uniform planting plans, uniform assignment and use of workforces, animal power, farm machines and implements; uniform management of water and combat against disasters; and uniform accounting and distributions.

By "five fixeds and one reward" is meant fixed workforces, fixed sectors, fixed expenditures, fixed output) fixed workpoints, with rewards for excess production and penalties for reduced production.

The basic point of departure for this system of responsibility is emphasis on management. In contracting for land according to workforces, production team farm work is coordinated and divided with calculation of remuneration linked to output. This means that responsibility for field care is placed on the workforce and calculation of remuneration linked to output.

· Main Strengths

The main advantage of the system of responsibility of "uniformly administered linking of output to labor" is that it carries on the advantages of fixed quota contracting for labor, linking equitable division of labor and cooperation once unified deployment of the means of production has been arranged. This helps make the most of the superiority of the collective economy. It also incorporates the advantages of contracting production with individual households and contracting work with individual households, linking the fruits of labor and individual material benefits so as to fully arouse individual work initiative. It also provides for certain elements of a system of responsibility of specialized contracting, linking calculation of remuneration to output. This lays a foundation for gradual movement toward specialized contracting in a transition to a system of responsibility linking calculation of remuneration to output. Specifically, it has the following advantages.

First is no change in the primacy of production teams, and the superiority of the collective economy is able to be brought into full play. As a result of this system of responsibility's adherence to "three invariables," and "four uniformities," plowing animals, large and medium size farm machines, and water conservancy and irrigation facilities come under unified management, assignment, and use, closely linking the use of workers and collective means of production, which makes for scientific organization, use, and development of productivity. Meanwhile, in production work, that which can be readily unified is unified, and that which can be readily divided is divided, closely linking equitable division of labor and collective cooperation, making for advantages in exploiting unused work potential and increasing labor productivity. In this way, the superiority of the collective economy can be used to fullest advantage.

Second is the direct linking of the fruits of production with remuneration for individual commune member labor. Since this system of responsibility practices

"five fixeds and one reward," embodying fairly well the principle of distribution according to work, commune member enthusiasm for work reaches an all time high. "Linking output is like linking hearts; the yellow soil is turned into gold." Since individual workpoint remuneration is figured on the basis of output or output value for commune members who have contracted for output or output value, rewards are given for output in excess of quotas and penalties levied for failure to meet quotas. Thus, it is only natural that commune members should be concerned with the entire production process and use every manner of means to make fullest use of the soil, expending additional labor and fertilizer to increase the quality of farmwork and lower production costs, adopting advanced techniques in a conscious effort to link organically every aspect of farmwork in order to reap the maximum harvest.

Third is the best possible linking of the self-determination of production teams and the self-determination of individual commune members, so that the small freedoms of commune members are put to real use. Since the entire process of field management has been contracted to individual commune members, commune members have self-determination in work arrangements. While assuring that a good job is done in collective production, commune members plan household sideline occupations and household chores. Commune members are very happy about this. They say that there is no stinting of work on the grain in the fields; household sideline occupations are not neglected; going to market can be done as needed; and visits with relatives are not slighted.

Fourth is cadre participation in labor helps cement ties between the cadres and the masses and raises the level of management. Inasmuch as cadres bear responsibility for the fields just as commune members do, their participation in labor, linkage with the masses, and reduction in subsidies to them makes the masses extremely happy. The masses say this is really the way cadres should be. Formerly because everyone ate out of a "large common pot," and "worked in large gangs," the cadres busied themselves all day long with getting commune members to work. Frequently in matters such as getting to work late, the lightness or heaviness of work assignments, the quality of work done, or the number of workpoints recorded, cadres and commune members or commune members and other commune members got into quarrels and fought a lot. Nowadays such annoyances are few. Now there is "going to work without sounding off, no concern with the size of jobs, no quarrels over quality of work and recording of workpoints, no need for cadres great or small to bear abuse, but living in piece and working harmoniously to till the crops." The social atmosphere has gotten better.

Problems Requiring Solution

Looked at in terms of the practical experiences of some commune members, in production teams in which a system of responsibility that is "uniformly administered and links output to labor" has been instituted, further perfection of such a system of responsibility should satisfactorily solve the following several problems at a minimum.

First, full advantage should be taken of the superiority of uniform administration. Draft animals, large and medium farm machines and implements, water conservancy and irrigation facilities, and such things that are needed in production should be in the hands of production teams, and strict management

and a system for using them should be set up. Specific persons might be put in charge of their management and use, and specialized contracts might be entered into with such persons. All production items suitable for uniform management such as forests, livestock, sideline occupations, fisheries, and industry, should be under the unified administration of production teams, which can put into effect specialized teams, specialized units, specialized households, and specialized work in a system of responsibility of "four specialities" in which calculation of remuneration is linked to output, to output value, or to profits. The various tasks in the agricultural production process should be fully divided up. Those that can be handled by individuals should be the responsibility of individual commune members; those that individuals would experience difficulties in completing should be carried out under the unified organization of the production teams. All this possesses major significance in terms of implementing a system of responsibility that is "uniformly administered and links output to labor," because it is only in this way that the smooth operation of the "four uniformities" can be assured in order to make the most of the superiority of unified administration.

Second is proper handling of the economic relationships of various contracting personnel. Within the farming industry, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between contracting for grain and for economic crops. In any given accounting unit, it is necessary to handle well the relationships among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, and industry. The principle for handling such matters should be diligent implementation of the principle of distributions according to work and, with consideration being given to different production administration situations in each industry, to do a good job of contracting, setting quotas, making awards, and doing work so that an overall balance will be achieved in the remuneration for labor among each industry.

Third, diligent attention to unified distribution. Output and output value contracted for by commune members must be turned over to production teams in accordance with figures stipulated in contracts. Production teams must give close attention to distribution work, calculating extremely carefully, reducing expenditures, and tightening up on subsidies in order to lighten the production team's burdens. The system of distribution must be reformed, distributions to be made on the basis of net earnings. Sensible proportions for consumption and accumulation must be decided upon. In short, while the broad masses of commune members are increasing their earnings from rewards for overfulfillment of quotas, they must at the same time get increased uniform distributions of earnings from the production for which they contracted. This is a mandatory condition for improvement of the system of responsibility of "uniform administration linking output to labor."

Fourth, production team cadres should strive to increase the levels of management. Practice of a system of responsibility of "uniform administration linking output to labor" is more complex than the former "big hullabaloo" situation. There is more work; requirements are higher; and there must be further strengthening of production team leadership to do a good job of uniform administration. Production teams have to come up with measures for increasing production and quality requirements as individual farming seasons and output require. They must give good technical guidance, do a good job in providing the means of production, and coordinate and solve problems that arise among contracting households and various

industries. Production team cadres must undertake responsibility for a certain amount of fields just as commune members do. They must participate in work, gain experience, and guide production. In order to arouse the initiative of cadres, the problem of subsidies to cadres has to be solved in an equitable way. Generally speaking, cadre earnings from subsidies plus contracting should not be lower than average income from labor in the production team.

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BEIJING EXPERIENCING SERIOUS WATER SHORTAGE

Conservation Emphasized

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Zhang Qin [1728 4440]: "Conserving the Use of Water Should be the Long Term Policy of the Beijing Area"]

[Text] People have always believed that water resources are inexhaustible and cannot be used up, and they have not paid much attention to conservation. In recent years, as cities and industrial and agricultural production have developed, the amount of water used has rapidly increased. In some areas, especially large and medium cities located in regions deficient in water, the shortage of water resources has become increasingly severe and even dangerous, causing great difficulties in national construction and in the people's livelihood. Now, the seriousness of the problem of water resources has gradually been recognized by people and has been given definite attention.

Since last year, the Beijing area has been arid and has had less rain than usual. The amount of water in the reservoirs has been greatly reduced, the underground water level has dropped, and in some regions there is a severe shortage of water for production and for living. In this situation, many units have emphasized the work of conserving the use of water. But the leadership and comrades of some units do not understand the actual situation of water resources in the Beijing area. They still do not pay enough attention to conserving water.

Water Resources in Beijing Are Not Rich

Rainfall is a source of water. The average rainfall over many years in Beijing city is over 600 millimeters, the total rainfall is 10.5 billion cubic meters, of which about 70 percent is evaporated and lost due to various causes; the remainder filters into the ground to become underground water. And part of this flows into river channels to become ground surface water.

The ground surface water formed from annual rainfall over Beijing city and the water flowing into the area from other areas (1.915 billion cubic meters) totals 4.487 billion cubic meters. Over many years the presently available water conservancy facilities have been able to intercept an average of 2.4 billion cubic meters of water annually. Some 1.5 billion cubic meters of water is flood water during flooding periods, and this amount must be drained within a short time and cannot be stored and utilized.

The underground water in Beijing city is mainly distributed in the plains (an area of about 6,400 square kilometers). The average replenishment of underground water in the plains over many years is 2.5 billion cubic meters. At present, the whole city has over 40,000 mechanized wells of various types, and it is estimated that the annual amount of water drawn is 2.5 billion cubic meters. In recent years, several wards in Beijing have drawn too much underground water, and this is especially serious in the central ward of the city. According to statistics, the cumulative amount of underground water drawn from 1970 to 1978 was 1.28 billion cubic meters, an average annual loss of 160 million cubic meters. In the situation of the overdraw of water, a funnel region of a lower water level covering 1,000 square kilometers has formed under the suburban area of Beijing city. The average drop is 4.34 meters, and the greatest drop in the central ward is about 20 meters.

As a result of many factors, the intervals between years of water shortage in the central ward have shortened. Analysis of the data of the past more than 100 years shows a dry year about every 7 years. Analysis of the data of the past 20 years shows a year of water shortage every 5 years. The impact of the water shortage is becoming more and more serious. During the 1980 dry year, except for the Miyun and Guanting reservoirs, which still had water, rest of the medium and small reservoirs all dried up.

Amount of Water Used Is Rapidly Increasing

Beijing has three types of water users, i.e., city living, industrial users and agricultural users of water. According to statistics, in 1978, city living consumed 280 million cubic meters, industrial users consumed 1.35 billion cubic meters, and agricultural users consumed about 3 billion cubic meters. Adding the three together, in 1978, the city's total consumption was 4.63 billion cubic meters. The total consumption of water has surpassed the annual average amount of water which can be supplied.

As city construction and tourism develop and as the living standards of the people rise, the amount of water used will rapidly increase in the future. According to estimates by concerned departments, up to the year 2000, the amount of water used for city living alone each year in the whole city will reach 1 billion cubic meters (at present, each person uses a daily average of 140 liters; by the year 2000, this will increase to 400 liters). The conflict between supply and demand for water will be more outstanding. But within a short period, it will be fairly difficult to increase the supply of water because the underground waters has already been overexploited, the water level has dropped, and most of the water sources (building reservoirs) on the ground surface that are worth exploiting have been exploited; there are two or three water resources which can be developed, but the supply of water is limited. Now, people are talking about introducing water from Changjiang and Huanghe, but because the situation is complex and the project is massive, this cannot be accomplished right away.

Conserving the Use of Water Is an Urgent Task

In solving the problem of water resources in the Beijing area, since opening new sources will not produce visible results immediately, we can only work on conserving the flow. We should say that the potential for conserving the use of water in the Beijing area is still large. For example, the percentage of recycling and reusing water for industrial use in Beijing is still 30 to 40 percent, not only

far lower than the rate of repeated use of water abroad but also lower than the level in some cities in our nation. The farm villages in Beijing now have over 5 million mu of irrigated area. The average amount of water used per mu annually reaches as much as 600 cubic meters. The coefficient of utilization of the canal system is only 0.55. If the percentage of repeated use of water in industry can be increased and the coefficient of utilization of the canal system in farmland irrigation can be increased, several hundred million cubic meters of water can be conserved. In agricultural irrigation, if irrigation can gradually be changed to advanced water-conserving measures such as sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation, then the amount of water conserved will be more noticeable (developing sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation involves problems of investment, materials and increased shipping costs, and it can only be gradually realized). As the green areas of the city expand, the amount of water used to irrigate the green areas also increases year after year. At present the irrigation basically consists of flooding and a constant flow of water, so a lot of water is used, but if the irrigation is changed to sprinkler irrigation, a lot of water can be conserved. Although the proportion of water used for city living is the smallest among the three types of water users, the waste is astonishing. The waste of water at the agencies and universities and colleges that have their own wells is especially serious. At present, the residential area in Beijing city is 20 million square meters; most houses use collective water meters and they share the cost equally. At a few units which have a "water utility fee", the residents do not care how much water is used: Each person pays a flat monthly fee of 1 jiao or 5 fen, and the rest is paid for by the enterprise unit. According to surveys, families with a "water utility fee included", collective water meter families and families with their own water meters use water very differently. The highest is 610 liters per person per day, the lowest is only 45 liters. Thus the potential for conservation is great.

In general, when no additional water source is available, conserving the use of water is the practical and effective way to ease the shortage of water resources in the Beijing area (even if the water source is sufficient, one should not be wasteful). If the whole city will persist in constantly conserving water, then the limited water resources in the Beijing area can more fully serve city construction and the people's livelihood.

Shortage Worsening

[Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Water in the Reservoir Drops Sharply; Underground Water Level Drops Greatly; the City's Water Shortage Worsens Day By Day; Conserving Water Is a Task That Should Be Emphasized by Every Family"]

[Text] Staff reporter Wang Yonghua [3769 3057 5478] has learned from the city's water conservancy department that at present the city faces a crisis in water sources unprecedented since the founding of the nation. The planned use of water and conserving the use of water have become big tasks that should be emphasized by every family in the city.

The average annual amount of rainfall over many years in the city is 626 millimeters, but from August of the year before last to August of this year, the cumulative amount of rainfall over the 2 years in the city was only 700 millimeters. Since the beginning of summer this year, this city has not had a soaking rain. On the upper reaches

of the Guanting reservoir and the Miyun reservoir that serve as the main sources of ground surface water in the city, there was no flood during the flooding season and basically there were no torrential rains or flood water. At present, except for Guanting and Miyun, most of the city's 84 large, medium and small reservoirs are dry; some have a little accumulation of water, but the water is all below the dead water level and cannot be released.

At present, how much ground surface water that can be used is there in the whole city? According to statistics released at 0800 on 26 August, the flow of water into the Guanting reservoir was 19.9 cubic meters per second, the total amount of water in storage was 269 million cubic meters; subtracting the dead capacity of 210 million cubic meters of water that cannot be released, the usable portion of water amounted to only 59 million cubic meters. The flow of water into the Miyun reservoir was 21.1 cubic meters per second, the total amount of water in storage was 514 million cubic meters; subtracting the dead capacity of 437 million cubic meters, the usable portion of water amounted to only 77 million cubic meters. The total amount of usable water in the two reservoirs was only 136 million cubic meters, or 620 million cubic meters less than the same period last year. This is the lowest level in this period since the reservoirs were constructed.

Facing us is a serious shortage of underground water in the Beijing area. Because of many years of overexploitation, a nearly 1,000-square kilometer funnel area of a lower water level has already formed under the city's suburbs. Since the beginning of this year, the drop in water level has become more serious. During the rainy season, over the years the water level has risen, but this year it has continued to drop, and it is generally lower by 2 to 3 meters than the same period last year. In serious regions, the drop has reached 5 to 6 meters. As the water level drops, some of the wells cannot produce any water or have only the original amount. To solve the "water shortage" underground, the city committee and the city government have taken emergency measures and have established plans for water conservation. Conserving water is the responsibility of everyone. All of the people in the city must contribute toward conserving water.

9296

CSO: 4007/594

ACTIVE MEASURES URGED TO PREVENT COLD DAMAGE TO CROPS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Expect the Worst, Actively Prepare Against Autumn Cold; Provincial Government Office Holds Discussion Meeting To Point Out that Autumn Cold Front May Come Early; Each Locality Must Be More Alert, Take Measures to Prevent Damage"]

[Text] "Expect the worst, actively prepare against autumn cold in order to avert peril." This was the unanimous view expressed at the discussion meeting on "how to do a good job of preparing late rice against autumn cold" held by the provincial government office on the 17th of this month. Those participating in the meeting included the leadership, experts and technical personnel from the provincial agricultural committee, the provincial agricultural department, the provincial Agricultural Science Academy and the provincial Meteorological Bureau.

At the discussion meeting, the comrades of the provincial Meteorological Bureau pointed out that based on the comprehensive analysis of this year's weather characteristics of a warm spring, a "cold May" and a cool summer combined with the characteristics of atmospheric circulation, forecasts show that this year, 23-degree low temperatures may occur during the middle 10 days of September in our province's northern regions, 3 to 5 days earlier than usual. In the southern regions, 20-degree low temperatures many occur during the last 10 days of September to the beginning of the first 10 days of October, 4 to 6 days earlier than usual. The October temperatures throughout the province will be lower, and this will be unfavorable to the growth of late rice in our province. The comrades of units such as the provincial agricultural department and the Agricultural Science Academy consider that the progress in transplanting late rice this year has been achieved earlier than in previous years, "fields past autumn" have been decreased by over 600,000 mu from last year, field management has been timely, the seedling conditions are good, and all this has created favorable conditions for defense against autumn cold. But this year the area of hybrid paddy rice and guichao No 2, which are not tolerant to cold, is relatively large in the northern regions.

In the southern regions, there are more varieties of the late-maturing baotai, guang bao, and jin nan wan varieties. Also, the quality of some of the seedlings is poor. During the middle and last 10 days of July, the temperatures at each locality were low, the leafing rate of the rice seedlings was slow, tillering was late, and the heading time of late rice may be delayed. There are still some 500,000 mu of late

transplanted "fields past autumn" throughout the province. These situations are very unfavorable for late rice to resist cold. Comrades attending the conference gave the following opinions on how to prevent damage by autumn cold.

1. The leadership at each level must increase understanding of the importance of defense against autumn cold, remain alert, conscientiously deal with the situation, overcome the paralysis and take active measures to prevent cold damage by disasters, so the production task of the late season is heavy. Carrying out the work of defending against autumn cold is a key measure to assure a bumper harvest during the late season and make up the loss of the early season. The leadership at each level must expect the worst, go deeply into the frontline of production, mobilize the masses to summarize experience and lessons, and make good, timely ideological preparations to take concrete measures so that there will not be any worry afterward.
2. Strengthening field management during the middle period of growth and strengthening the cold resistance ability of late rice are urgent measures to be taken now to defend against autumn cold. Most of our province's late rice are now in the peak period of tillering; those plants that tillered early are entering into young panicle differentiation. Each locality must strengthen management according to the status of growth of rice seedlings to stimulate early heading in order to avoid damage from the cold. Late rice that has been transplanted late must be treated urgently; inter-tilling and sidedressing of fertilizers must be timely in order to stimulate early growth and fast development. When there are enough seedlings or when the time for baking the field has come, there must be concentration on baking the field in order to stimulate the roots, make the stalks healthy and control ineffective tillering. More phosphorous and potassium fertilizers must be applied, fertilizers for growth of panicles and fertilizers to preserve the flowers must be applied well by observing the seedlings so as to stimulate the growth of large panicles and plenty of grains. During the panicle-bearing and heading and filling period, sidedressing outside the roots using calcium superphosphate, potassium dihydrophosphate and urea must be widely popularized in order to nurture the roots and preserve the leaves, increase the capability to resist cold, and increase the fruiting percentage and the thousand-grain weight; there must not be unilateral application of nitrogenous fertilizers during the latter growth period, as this will cause the plants to remain green and grow too prosperously, delaying the heading period and causing unnecessary loss.
3. When autumn cold arrives, cold-resistant measures must be actively taken. During the period of low temperatures in the autumn, the masses must be mobilized to irrigate and fill the fields with a water layer of 3 to 4 cun when the rice plants in the fields are opening, heading and flowering so as to maintain the temperature and prevent cold damage. For cold fronts, water must be sprayed on leaf surfaces, the temperature of the panicles must be increased to stimulate flowering and pollination. Mechanical measures must be taken to artificially assist pollination using pulling strings or bamboo poles to stimulate the discharge of the pollen and increase the fruiting percentage. Each locality also has many other effective methods to prevent cold damage learned by experience, and these methods must be summarized and popularized in time.
4. Concerned departments must coordinate efforts closely and strengthen scientific and technological guidance. The meteorological departments at each locality must conscientiously do a good job of medium and short-range weather forecasting, pay close attention to the movement of autumn cold, and report the situation in time.

Each agricultural department must strengthen observation of the condition of the seedlings, and propose defensive measures according to the status of the seedlings and the movement of autumn cold; techniques must be taught through broadcasts, by setting up information desks, and providing mobile guidance units to go into the villages. The supply and marketing departments of each locality must do a good job of supplying the needed phosphorous and potassium fertilizers and potassium dihydrophosphate.

9296

CS0: 4007/587

PREVENTION, CONTROL OF DISEASE, INSECTS IN LATE RICE URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese, 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "There Must Not Be Any More Mistakes in the Prevention and Control of Diseases and Insect Pests"]

[Text] The provincial government has issued an urgent notice asking the leadership at each level to take responsibility for leading the cadres into the frontline to do a good job of prevention and control of diseases and insect pests in face of the lesson of damage and loss due to the rampant occurrence of rice blast in early rice and the trend of disease and insect pests occurring in late rice. It has also emphatically pointed out that this is an urgent task in the farm villages and there cannot be any more mistakes!

There were many reasons for this year's epidemic of rice blast in our province's early rice. The main reason was bad weather. But besides the objective reasons, there were also subjective reasons. For example, in some places, the ideology of the leadership was paralyzed, the leadership did not understand the situation, and prevention and control were not forceful. This situation was not unique. Therefore, the provincial government's urging that there must not be any more mistakes in the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests in late rice is entirely appropriate. It is also asking the leadership at each level to clarify its duties in order to undertake economic work effectively.

In order not to make any more mistakes, first the leadership at each level must cast aside any thought of depending upon luck and overcome the ideological paralysis. During this year's early season, rice blast occurred similarly at many places, so why was it that some places suffered especially serious loss while other localities reduced the loss? Even some of the "old diseased areas," such as Xinquan Commune in Liancheng, were able to overcome rice blast rice disease during the early season this year and achieve a bumper harvest. The difference was that the leadership in some localities kept a higher guard against natural disasters and used forceful measures of prevention and control. Conversely, the leadership in some localities kept their hopes on good weather, lacked the ideological preparation to resist disasters, or believed that since the responsibility system is now in effect, the farmers could prevent insects and control disease by themselves; the thinking was paralyzed, the measures were not forceful, and losses resulted. This lesson should be remembered. It is noteworthy that some comrades still have thoughts of depending on luck and their thinking is still paralyzed; they believe that rice blast occurs easily during the early season but not necessarily in the late season. Actually,

this view is one-sided. Regarding the occurrence of rice blast disease, generally it is serious during the early season and light during the late season, but this is not an absolute. Situations of "late occurrence being more serious than early occurrence" have also happened. Besides, rice blast as serious as it was in the early season this year has rarely been seen for many years; there was a lot of accumulation of bacteria. Furthermore, most of the single and double season late rice are the varieties heterosis and guichao No 2, which have relatively poor resistance. And in addition, in the particular weather conditions that have existed since summer, the danger of sudden occurrence of rice blast has been present. According to surveys and analysis by the provincial agricultural departments and concerned specialists, disease and insect pests during the late season this year will be more serious than previous years. Some of the "two diseases and two insect pests" that pose the greatest threat to increased yields of later rice (rice blast disease, bacterial blight of rice, paddy rice borer, rice leafhopper) have already begun to spread, while some are about to begin. This cannot be neglected for a minute. At the same time, the passive attitude of doing nothing in the face of natural disasters must be prevented, spirits must be heightened, and the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests as a key link in achieving a bumper harvest during the late season and in realizing "the production of more late season harvest than the early season harvest" must be concretely and conscientiously grasped.

In order not to make any more mistakes, the leadership must conscientiously improve the style of work, go deeply into the frontline and the sites to solve the problems. Staying in meetings all day long, not going down to the fields to survey and study, going to the fields but "leaving early and returning late," hopping here and there where there are disasters but not seeing them, not really knowing and not really doing any work even when disasters have occurred, chatting without saying anything and "studying, studying" are all bad workstyles that have deviated from the masses and from the actual situation, and these must be changed. The main leadership of some counties and communes have led the leadership and cadres of concerned departments to go to the villages in groups, to go around the various places to work, to mobilize the masses to prevent and control diseases and insect pests wherever they occurred. When there has been a shortage of capital, farm chemicals or machinery, the leading cadres have done everything possible to help solve the problems. This method is very good, and it can be imitated. The post responsibility system of the cadres must be established soundly. Some cadres care only about contracting "responsibility fields" but forget about the responsibility they bear. This is wrong. The basic level cadres must insist on first doing the work well and must place the benefits of the people and the masses in first place.

In order not to make any more mistakes, agricultural science and technology must be popularized. Forces of all sides must be mobilized. Each locality must think of ways to fully develop the function of agricultural technology departments and personnel. The knowledge of scientific planting must be spread to the thousands of families and tens of thousands of families in such ways as technical classes, distribution of printed scientific and technical knowledge and information, and "field doctors." Some units in the counties of Ningde, Shunchang, Shaowu have established a technical agricultural service company which has signed technical contracts and disease and insect pest prevention and control contracts with commune brigades and farmers, and good results have been obtained. Their experience is worth popularizing. Concerned departments of supply and marketing, agricultural technology, transportation and banks should conscientiously provide capital, supply farm chemicals and

chemical fertilizers, and ship the chemicals and machinery needed to prevent and control disease and insect pests at the frontline of agricultural production in time.

In order not to make any more mistakes, the leadership and cadres must also study science themselves, obtain some knowledge about prevention and control of diseases and insect pests. The experience of many localities shows that only by organizing well the scientific learning of the cadres can the commune members be more effectively organized to learn science, strengthen guidance in scientific planting, and improve the level of scientific planting. This not only affects the production problems of one season or one year, but is a capital construction that has profound significance in realizing agricultural modernization.

"Seizing food grains from the mouth of insect pests" concerns the problem of the gain or loss of several hundred million jin of food grains. We hope the leadership at each level and the broad number of cadres in farm villages can effectively lead agricultural production under the guidance of the spirit of the Sixth Plenum, undertake well the work of prevention and control of disease and insect pests, exert efforts to achieve bumper harvests in the late season, and strive toward a greater increase in this year's agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline production and fishing!

9296

CSO: 4007/587

LONGXI PREFECTURE OVERFULFILLS FOOD GRAIN PROCUREMENT TASK

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by the reporting group of the Food Grains Bureau of Longxi Prefecture:
"Longxi Prefecture Completes Procurement of Summer Food Grains and Oil With Surplus."]

[Text] As of 17 August, Longxi Prefecture has stored over 430 million jin of summer food grains, overfulfilling the procurement task. Over 39 million jin of peanuts have been stored, completing the peanut procurement task with a surplus of 50 percent. Also, the quality of the food stored was better than in previous years.

This year, Longxi Prefecture established the agricultural production responsibility system on an overall basis and popularized the procurement contract system for agricultural sideline products, fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses and expanding the planting of economic crops and reducing the area of food grain fields. The total yield of summer food grains rose steadily, and both the unit yield and the total yield of peanuts surpassed the highest level in history. After the bumper harvest, each county and city widely propagandized the procurement policy of food grains and oil according to the principle of "caring about three aspects together," and encouraged commune members to sell more food grains and oil. Changtai and Longhai Counties, which are the major food-grain-producing regions, have 48 one-season families that sold 10,000 jin of food grains; 35 brigades submitted 1 million jin for sale to the state in one season and 6 communes submitted 10 million jin for sale to the state in one season, including, the Jiaomei Commune which sold 20 million jin of food grains to the state. Zhangpu County stored over 63 million jin of summer food grains, surpassing the task by over 15 million jin—over 7 million jin more than the highest year in history. In the counties of Dongshan, Yunxiao and Zhaoan, which are the major peanut-producing regions, many commune brigades doubled or tripled the peanut procurement task. The procurement task set for peanuts in Shaoan County was 5.3 million jin, and the amount stored reached over 13 million jin. The quality of the peanuts was good: each peanut was full, impurities were few and the dryness was sufficient—such quality has rarely been seen in recent years.

The food grains department of Longxi Prefecture undertook the procurement work early and did the work carefully in face of the new situation of an increase in procurement accounting units and an increase in the amount stored. At present, the work of storing the food grains and oil of the whole prefecture is continuing.

9296

CSO: 4007/587

BUMPER HARVEST OF PINEAPPLE ANTICIPATED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Li Jinhe [2621 6855 0735] and staff reporter: "A Bumper Harvest of Our Province's Famous Fruit, Pineapple; Total Yield Increases By Over 20 Percent; Many Bumper Harvest Fields Producing 2,000 to 3,000 Jin of Pineapples Per Mu Have Emerged"]

[Text] Pineapple, one of our province's six famous fruits, is now entering the harvest season. According to analysis of the field conference on pineapple production throughout the province, this year the yield of pineapples throughout the province can reach over 80,000 dan, an increase of more than 20 percent over last year. In some places, large areas of bumper harvest fields with per mu yields of 2,000 to 3,000 jin and more have emerged. Some of the pineapples weigh up to over 4 jin.

At the conference, representatives of the Dananban farm of Zhangpu reported that the 70 mu of pineapple fields of their farm, in the Shangpu farming area, can achieve a per-mu yield of over 3,000 jin. The Nanqing fruit farm of Jintao Commune in Nanan can produce a total yield of 2,500 dan from its 117 mu of pineapples harvested this year--a per-mu yield of more than 2,100 jin, including 10 mu of bumper harvest fields which can produce over 3,000 jin per mu.

Comrades attending the conference, in analyzing the reason for this year's increased yields of pineapple, believe that it is mainly due to the implementation of the various forms of production responsibility system and the implementation of scientific planting of fruits. Experts attending the meeting approved the method of mutual stimulation, the method of using the short to nurture the long, and using fruits to nurture fruits by companion planting of litchi, longan, mango and such fruit trees in the bumper pineapple harvest fields. They believe that this was beneficial to the growth of both pineapple and fruit trees. The 1,000 longan trees planted in 85 mu of land of the Guanxun Brigade of Cacao Commune in Tongan now in production can produce a harvest of 45,000 jin.

The leading comrades of the provincial agricultural committee and the provincial agricultural department offered some opinions concerning the development of pineapple production. They pointed out that although pineapple is one of the six famous fruits of our province, for a long time not enough attention has been given to it, so it was suggested that the leadership at each level of the main producing region strengthen the leadership in pineapple production.

9296

CSO: 4007/587

INTENTION TO EXPAND COTTON AREA IN 1982 DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Area Planted to Cotton to Be Expanded Beginning Next Year Provincial CCP Committee and Provincial Government Convene Provincewide Cotton Conference"]

[Text] Acting in accordance with the guiding spirit of Central Committee leadership and the realities of Hebei Province, recently the Provincial CCP Committee and Provincial People's Government convened a provincewide cotton conference, proposing expansion next year of the province's cotton field area to more than 10 million mu. Efforts will be made to win a total output of around 7 to 8 million dan of cotton from 11 million mu. After several years, efforts will be made to increase the province's total cotton output to more than 10 million dan. Comrades attending the conference believe this to be a major strategic measure for enlivening the province's economy and for making rural villages become prosperous with all possible speed.

Foremost party and government leadership comrades from 8 cotton growing areas, 89 cotton growing counties, and agencies directly affiliated with the province attended this conference. Provincial CCP Committee and Provincial People's Government leadership comrades, Li Erzong [2621 1422 6850], Yang Zejiang [7799 3419 3068], and Wang Kedong [3769 0460 2639] attended the conference, Li Erzong and Yang Zejiang making speeches.

The conference agreed that development of cotton production and expansion of the cotton growing area will be of major practical and immediate significance, and of far reaching historical significance in freeing the province's agriculture from "leftist" fetters in a thorough breaking away from the narrow road of a grain economy; will make the most of the province's advantages, will enliven rural villages and enliven the national economy; and will satisfy the needs of the country in building the four modernizations, making the broad masses of peasants in cotton growing areas become prosperous. This is not solely a matter of cotton output, nor is solely an economic matter, but rather a political matter as well. It is one of the major current tasks in returning agriculture from chaos, and a strategic measure for promoting development of the province's economy.

The conference analyzed reasons for the decline in Hebei Province's cotton output and the favorable conditions for future increases. It noted that Hebei Province located on the North China Plain has the climate and the soil necessary for the growing of cotton, and that the central and southern regions of the province, in particular, were termed a "cotton sea" in the past. Historically, cotton growing covered an area of 17 million mu, and the province's cotton output held first place nationally.

However, after the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution," as a result of promotion of a full panoply of "leftist" things by the former people in charge of the Provincial CCP Committee, and sole emphasis in agriculture on the growing of grain for which high requisition procurement was set, grain supplanted cotton and the cotton field area decreased. Furthermore, most cotton came to be grown on second rate and marginal land, with the result that cotton output seriously dropped. For the 3 year period 1977 to 1979, per unit yields were the worst in the country, and total output also fell to seventh and eighth position in the country. In 1980, following institution of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and vigorous promotion of a system of responsibility linking remuneration to output, cotton production saw revival and development. Per unit yields reached an all-time high. However, since the influence of "leftism" had not been thoroughly expunged, the cottonfield area remained small, and total output has not yet returned to the all-time maximum of 6 million dan. The conference agreed that we must do all possible to catch up, and that we must learn from provinces throughout the country that are advanced in the growing of cotton, learning from Shandong Province, in particular, so that we will be able to increase the province's cotton output at a rapid pace within a fairly short period of time. Hebei Province has numerous advantageous conditions for the growing of cotton, such as suitable natural conditions, production conditions in cotton growing areas that are greatly improved over what they formerly had been, and a peasantry in cotton growing areas that possesses abundant cotton growing experience. Of special importance is that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, readjustment of cotton growing policies and vigorous promotion of various forms of a system of responsibility that link remuneration to output have vigorously aroused the initiative of the broad masses of peasants to develop cotton production. If only we diligently carry out the line, program, and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, emancipate our mentality, and break through "leftist" conventions, extremely rapid increase in the province's cotton production will be fully attainable.

The conference heightened understanding and, following study and discussions, proposed discussions with cotton area communes for next year's development of cotton acreage and preliminary ideas on total output.

The conference noted that readjustment of farming patterns and raising the province's cotton output in the shortest period of time are extremely arduous tasks for which the efforts and struggle of the entire party and the entire people must be mobilized. To this end, it is necessary, first of all, to do a good job of restoring politics and ideology to the proper path, to further emancipate mentality, to break through old conventions, and to eradicate outmoded ways of doing things. There should be vigorous propagandizing of the great political and economic significance of developing cotton production to coordinate the thinking of the broad masses of cadres and people in cotton growing areas. Second, there should be further extension and improvement in all forms of a system of responsibility for production to arouse, in a fundamental way, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cotton growing peasants. Third is the need to make arrangements about the land to be used for grain and cotton production, particularly arrangements pertaining to cotton and wheat, and cotton and other economic crops. Once the grainfield area has been readjusted, efforts should be directed to per unit yields, increase in total output, assurance of fulfillment of quotas for the contracting of work in grain production, and efforts made to follow a strategic policy of using cotton to boost production of grain, and using grain to assure cotton output. Fourth is formulation and implementation of a series of

consummate economic and technical measures for the development of cotton production, devoting all necessary time to the improvement of production conditions and increasing capacity to withstand disasters; vigorous propagation of superior cotton varieties, and popularization of new cotton growing techniques.

The conference reiterated the need for all echelons of CCP committees and government in cotton growing areas to make earnest efforts to strengthen leadership in cotton production, so that not only one or two comrades have special responsibility for it, but so that the leadership group as a whole devotes attention. Both grain and cotton must be given attention at the same time, with the emphasis going to cotton. Under the unified leadership of each echelon of CCP committees, agriculture, water conservancy, farm mechanization, supply and marketing, commerce, public finance, banks, the chemical industry, industry and communications, and the women's federation must jointly wage war and arduously struggle, making their maximum contribution to speeding up the province's cotton production. The conference also called upon all jurisdictions to give earnest attention to management during the late season of this year's cotton crop, using every means to win a bumper harvest in cotton this year to create favorable conditions for an expansion in next year's cotton growing area.

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CSO: 4007/21

SHENQIU COUNTY REPORTS BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Wheat Yields Large Bumper Harvests; Science Realizes Great Achievements; Shenqiu County Farmers Enthusiastically Invite Prof Huang Guangzheng [7806 0342 2973] to Join the 'Feast to Celebrate the Bumper Harvest'"]

[Text] Correspondents Sun Guande [1327 0385 1795] and Li Tongliang [2621 0681 5328] report: After the bumper harvest of wheat this year, the Shenqiu County committee of Hebei Province sent a car to pick up Prof Huang Guangzheng [7806 0342 2973] of the Baiquan Agricultural College who was invited to come to the county to join in celebrating the bumper harvest. Everywhere old Huang went, he was invited by commune member families to attend their "bumper harvest banquet" and drink "wine to celebrate the bumper harvest."

Pro Huang Guangzheng is the breeder of the superior wheat variety "bei nong 3217". This year, the commune members of Shenqiu County invited scientific and technical personnel in agriculture to guide them in each production link from sowing to harvesting of wheat. Because of this and other reasons, although drought and dry hot winds which had not been seen for many years attacked this region severely, an unprecedented bumper harvest was produced. The average per mu yield of the whole county surpassed 500 jin, an increase of 40 percent over the big bumper harvest realized in 1980. The total yield increased by 100 million jin. The variety "bei nong 3217" has a stronger resistance to drought and dry hot winds, and increased yields were especially outstanding; the per mu yield was generally over 600 jin, the highest reaching 1,200 jin.

After the bumper harvest, commune members said in summary: "This year's bumper harvest of wheat was due to policy on the one hand and to science on the other hand." Many commune members wrote letters asking the county committee to invite the breeder of "bei nong 3217" to visit. Commune member Mu Lanchi [4476 5663 5347] of the Liubei Brigade held a movie entertainment evening and invited Prof Huang Guangzheng and all the agricultural technicians of the agricultural technology station of the commune to sit in the middle. Mu Lanchi stood in front of the microphone and said happily: "I have a family of five; last year we received 500 jin of wheat; this year we harvest 4,100 jin; next year, I want to strive toward 1,000 jin of wheat per person, and I hope the scientific and technical personnel will help us a lot."

When old Huang left Shenqiu, the county committee presented him with a flag and a plaque with the words "cultivating and breeding superior varieties with outstanding

achievements" written on it, on behalf of the people of the whole county. This old professor, who was criticized and struggled against for many years as a "reactionary authority" during the period of rampage by the "gang of four," was moved to tears and said: "The responsibility system has made me see the new future of our nation's agricultural development. I must continue to make new contributions to agricultural science and technology."

9296

CSO: 4007/594

DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCE'S FISHERY RESOURCES EMPHASIZED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Qiu Zhiquan [5941 1807 6898], engineer of the provincial Aquatic Production Bureau: "Fishery in Ponds Is the Essence of Fresh Water Cultivation—A Viewpoint on Spurring the Development of Our Province's Fishery"]

[Text] Fresh water fish is the way to riches. For thousands of years, a widely popular saying in our nation has been: "Raising fish and planting bamboo bring a thousand fold benefits." During the Period of the Warring States, Fan Li [5400 5867] of the Kingdom of Zhao gave up his official position to become a civilian; he went to the Kingdom of Qi to cultivate fish and he became a wealthy man. Someone asked him: "You have a lot of money and you have accumulated a lot of gold; what is your secret of becoming rich?" He answered: "I have five ways of managing my life, and raising aquatic life comes first." Raising aquatic life is cultivation of fish. Now, farmers of some localities have also made such an evaluation: "To become rich, riches come from the water." This vividly explains that fully utilizing the resources of water regions and developing fresh water cultivation are an important means of economic business for a prosperous farm village economy.

Our province is one of the key fresh water fishery regions of the whole nation. The province has many types of water regions, the areas are large, aquatic life resources are rich, and the climate for fishery resources is suitable for the raising and domestication of regional fish, such as those from the north, up to Heilongjiang, and from the south, down to Hainan Island. The province has unique and superior conditions for the development of fresh water fish cultivation.

To develop the superiority of our province's water resources and hasten the development of fishery, I believe that in the practical situation where water bodies for fishery are greatly decreasing and fishery resources are dramatically changing, the development of production cannot just rely upon the originally available extremely unstable production base and it cannot follow the old production system and business management method: we must begin by actively readjusting the production structure and the distribution, and open up a new situation for fishery development. In the economic system, we must allow many economic elements and diversification to coexist, develop multiple channels of raising fish; the state, the collective and the commune members should work together; specialized professions, sidelines, farm villages and cities and suburbs must simultaneously advance. As a policy in guiding production, intensive cultivation in small bodies of water and rough propagation in large bodies of water should be combined. The key to development in ponds, which mainly involves

fine cultivation and high yields, is to actively create conditions for gradually establishing an artificial ecological system in the water regions, and then to complete the transition from traditional natural fishery to ecological fishery. This is an important aspect of the strategic readjustment of fresh water fishery at present.

Fishery in ponds includes diked ponds in farm villages, commercial fish bases, fine fish cultivating ponds artificially dug in suburbs, fish ponds of commune member families, small area lakes, reservoirs, ditches and canals, etc. They are the essence of our nation's traditional fresh water culture. The main characteristics of raising in ponds are the following:

1. Ponds, which are small in area, can provide a good ecological environment under artificial control, they possess the basic conditions for intensive production, and they have obvious superiority for fine cultivation and high yields. Among the various water regions presently available for cultivation in our province, the relative potential for increased yield is high for small water surfaces. The potential of the small water surfaces is the greatest for diked ponds in farm villages and fish ponds for fine cultivation. Therefore, they are where the main hopes for spurring the development of our province's fishery lie.
2. Small fish ponds are widely distributed, they are suitable for management by thousands and tens of thousands of families, and cultivation in ponds is a business possessing mass character. Last year, the 28 families of the four production teams of the Pingyuan Brigade of Zishi Commune in Jiangling County dug fish ponds in private plots and in scattered and unused land behind the villages; each family averaged 3 fen of land, and the average yield of fish was 220 jin. Jiangling County popularized the experience of these families, and fish cultivation by commune member families rapidly developed to over 33,400 families, constituting one-third of the farm families of the whole county.
3. Cultivation in ponds pertains to a labor-intensive productive sector. It is beneficial in solving the problem of finding outlets for surplus labor in farm villages.
4. Cultivation in ponds can fully utilize bodies of water: it can encompass development of pearl culture, aquatic economic plants, multiple aquatic production and increase economic gain. The 137 mu of diked water ponds of the October Brigade of Xishui County employed 42 laborers to raise fish. In 1980, the per-mu yield was 1,066 jin and each laborer achieved a production value of 1,955 yuan, three times the average production value of laborers in the brigade. The Zhuqiwu Brigade of Guangji County, the Sanzhou fish farm of Jiangling County and similar units utilized ponds to cultivate fish and pearls in combination; each mu of water surface produced an annual production value of above 2,000 yuan, while the high-yielding fish ponds reached a production value of over 3,900 yuan.
5. In the development of fishery in ponds, the beds and embankments of ponds can be fully utilized for planting economic crops, thus realizing a combination of fishery, agriculture, forestry, livestock production and regional handicrafts production, forming a benevolent material cycle and a production structure of macroagriculture of comprehensive utilization. For example, the traditional fishery-mulberry gardening-sericulture in the Peral River Delta and the Taihu waterways region and the

comprehensive business of fishery-vegetable planting-hog raising at some places in our province are all ideal models of three-dimensional comprehensive agriculture. They can create higher agricultural and social productivity. In this sense, developing cultivation in ponds is beneficial to hastening the progress of modernization of fresh water fishery and also to the formation of a good macroagricultural ecology.

Generally speaking, the progression from catching fish to cultivating fish and then developing from rough cultivation to fine cultivation and high yields centered around ponds is definitely not made just because of changes of natural resources; these are not expedient measures forced to be taken after a drop in the yield of natural fishery production; they more importantly reflect the natural pattern of the development of fresh water fishery. Actually, in the present situation where the productivity level is still very low, fishery in ponds has already demonstrated its place and function in the entire range of fresh water fishery. For example, in Guangdong Province, which is the most advanced region in fishery in ponds in our nation, the area of ponds used for culture is only one-third the total area of cultivation throughout the province, but the yield of fish from ponds has for many years constituted over 90 percent of the total yield of fresh water fish of the whole province. Although our province's cultivation in ponds is still in a low-yielding and backward state, it already produces two-thirds of the yield while occupying less than one-third of the area of fish culture in the province. In 1980, the entire province's yield of cultivated fish showed a net increase of 33.7 million jin over the previous year, and the increased yield from cultivation in ponds alone was 29.5 million jin, or 87 percent. This further shows that in the overall planning of the development of fishery, emphasizing this key point of cultivation in ponds with the goal of fine cultivation and high yields and taking corresponding forceful measures to exert efforts to increase the level of production are reliable ways to quickly solve the problem of the masses in having fish to eat.

Based on past experience, the development of cultivation in ponds in our province requires concentrating on the following four aspects simultaneously: First, in the expansive regions near the lake, we must follow the principle of giving consideration to regulating both livestock raising and fish cultivation and to the benefits of both agriculture and fishery. In the process of returning cultivated land to fishery in accordance with the plan for readjusting the internal structure of agriculture, we must utilize some of the low lake fields and low fields in protective embankments in lakeside areas that cannot be assured of harvests, beaches of shallow lakes, low-yielding marshland, fields affected by flying sand, and large areas of abandoned ditches to dig concentrated fine cultivation fish ponds in the expanses, thus forming a commercial fish base of high and stable yields. using the Jiangnan Plain as the main body of water. Second, the present diked ponds should be rebuilt extensively so that the ponds will be 3 meters deep and can store 2.5 meters of water and so that they can satisfy the basic requirements of preserving water, preserving fertilizers and preserving fish. Where ponds were blindly filled in the past, some ponds must be reinstalled in accordance with the plan based on present conditions. These construction projects should be included in the farmland capital construction plan and should be insisted upon in ordinary years. Third, regarding policy, the commune members in farm villages should be actively encouraged to utilize private plots or scattered pieces of unused land, waste ditches, panhandle fields in front of villages and behind land bends uniformly arranged by the collective to dig or rebuild family fish cultivation ponds. Fourth, the large and medium cities and towns where the

seats of the prefecture government and the county government are located should continue to build high-yielding fishery bases of mainly fine cultivation fish ponds, and we should campaign in a big way for social organizations in cities to utilize their own various favorable conditions to develop self-sufficient cultivated fish production. If, after several years of efforts, the total area of high-yielding and stable fish ponds formed by these methods reaches 2 million mu, then a reliable foundation for the production of about 600 million jin of fresh fish can be established, along with an increase in water storage of over 1.5 billion cubic meters capacity, thus benefiting increased yields in agriculture. Also, according to the experience of managing Douhua Lake by Songzi County, by building fine cultivation fish ponds and implementing the three alliance measures of eradicating snails with "deep water, covering of land, biological eradication," snail fever can effectively be controlled and eliminated in the lake regions. Thus, building fine cultivation and high-yielding ponds is a project that brings many benefits, profits both agriculture and fishery, and has important practical and strategic significance.

To fully develop the superiority of fine cultivation and high yields of fishery in ponds, implementation and perfection of the various forms of production responsibility system must be solved as an outstanding problem at present. Ponds for fishery are small in size, scattered, and cover a broad area, so policy measures of greater adaptability and more versatility must be adopted. If the masses are willing, in most places, the methods of bidding for contracts or contracting production by families and contracting cadres to be in charge of families can be practiced in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses. The key to realizing fine cultivation and high yields is to appropriately solve the problem of feed for raising fish. It is suggested that the farm village production teams keep sufficient feed for raising fish. Localities where conditions permit can zone a definite amount of land as feed grounds. The state should provide feed according to the standard of a jin of fish and a jin of food grains when procuring fish. Fishery production units must utilize low banks of earth between fields and land between fields to plant feed grains, and these should not be procured or used to substitute for food grain rations. Also, activities for the scientific cultivation of fish must be launched. New varieties that have strong resistance, grow quickly, and are tasty should be raised; work of a mass character to prevent and control fish diseases should be actively launched. At the first level communes, aquatic technique popularization stations must be established; technical personnel must be trained extensively to satisfy the urgent need of the masses to learn scientific cultivation of fish and popularize advanced techniques.

The large and medium lakes, reservoirs, harbors and canals of our province constitute two-thirds of the water surface that can be used for aquatic culture. Therefore, while developing fishery in ponds, we must also fully develop and utilize these large and medium water bodies, suiting measures to local circumstances to develop artificial cultivation or propagation of resources; we must carry out construction for the technical rebuilding and systematization of these water bodies in accordance with the law, and we must conscientiously solve the conflicts in the management system of large water surfaces that span border areas which have been undecided for a long time, and the conflicts between agriculture and fishery and between the regulation and storage of water and cultivation.

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CSO: 4007/576

BRIEFS

TOBACCO INDUSTRY GROWTH--This year, a welcoming trend in our province's tobacco production has emerged: the area has expanded, the yield has increased and the quality has improved. According to preliminary statistics, the planting area of flue-cured tobacco, and well-known sun-dried tobacco throughout the province has reached over 500,000 mu, an increase of 84 percent over last year. At present, the broad number of tobacco farmers are enthusiastically submitting and selling new tobacco leaves to the state. Up to the end of July, the province's major tobacco producing counties as a whole have procured over 109,000 dan, an increase of nearly onefold over the same period last year; batches of new tobacco leaves have already begun to be transported to the cigarette factories within the province. Tobacco is one of the major economic crops of our province. Because of the further implementation of the various economic policies of the party in the farm villages and the popular implementation and continuous perfection of the various forms of responsibility system in tobacco production, this year our province's tobacco production realized greater development. The tobacco, bast fiber and tea (indigenous products) companies at each level in the province used many forms to train tobacco technicians for the communes and brigades, organized in time the supply of chemical fertilizers and timber which are materials needed in tobacco production, and also served importantly to increase the yield and to improve the quality of tobacco. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/574

SPRING, SUMMER BUMPER TEA HARVESTS REPORTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Su Cha [5685 5420]: "Our Province's Spring and Summer Tea Yields Bumper Harvests; Completion of Sales Plans Is Better Than Past Years, Quality Is Higher Than Past Years"]

[Text] Following increased yields of spring tea in our province, each locality overcame drought, diseases and insect pests and similar natural disasters to achieve a bumper harvest of summer tea. Up to the end of July, the whole province had already produced 87,500 dan of spring and summer tea, an increase of 11.5 percent over the same period last year. The planned task for the whole year has been completed 79.6 percent. This is the best spring and summer tea production in the past 3 years. The enthusiasm of the tea-producing units in submitting and selling tea was high. Completion of the selling plans was better than in past years.

During the production of this year's spring and summer tea, the supply of coal and oil and such materials was short. The tasks of picking and initial processing were heavy, refining and processing could not be carried out in time. But each locality thought of many ways to concentrate on refining and processing, and actively sold tea to the state. The seven key tea-producing counties, Yixing, Liyang, Jintan, Jurong, Lishui, Gaochun, Dantu, in Zhengjiang Prefecture sold 42.3 percent more tea for the domestic market than in the same period last year. The collective tea farm of the communes and brigades of Liyang County has completed 87.5 percent of the annual procurement plans set by the county planning committee for both seasons. The Lishui County tea farm produces mainly export tea. As of 25 July, it has already sold to the higher authorities 285.8 dan of green tea, an increase of 10.3 percent over the annual amount last year. Also, the quality of the tea sold by these farms is higher than previous years, and the proportion of tea within the grades has risen.

This year, the ratios of the major tea-producing regions and most of the units that sell tea on their own have been held within the range of the ratio for procurement and for private use established by the province. Many production units have also expanded the amount of sale to the state and have controlled the amount they sold themselves.

The main problem at present is that this year the tea procurement plans set by the provincial planning committee were not assigned to the production units in many

localities, and most localities did not sign contracts for submission and sales to the higher authorities. Therefore, it is requested that the concerned departments rapidly assign the procurement plans set by the provincial planning committee to the production units, sign procurement and marketing contracts which stipulate the responsibilities of both parties, and arrange well the material supply of coal for use in the production of tea, so that this year's tea production plan and the task of submitting and selling tea to the higher authorities can be completed and over-fulfilled.

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CSO: 4007/574

BRIEFS

MARTEN PRODUCTION--This year, our province's marten raising industry has developed rapidly. Up to the end of July, the whole province already has 210,000 martens, an increase of over onefold over last year. In 1979 there were 121 state and collective marten farms throughout the province. Last year they increased to 185, and this year they have increased dramatically again to 543 farms; the number of breed martens raised has increased 1.4 times over last year. After the Third Plenum, our province developed state and collective farms to raise martens and at the same time actively encouraged and supported commune member families raising them. In 1979 the whole province had 11 commune member families raising martens, totaling 19 breed martens. This year, the number increased drastically, to 7,114 families raising 22,000 breed martens. Outstanding families and teams that have become rich by raising martens have emerged everywhere. The supply of breed martens cannot meet the demands. Throughout the province, there are regions of colonies of over 100,000 martens and counties with over 50,000 martens, and a large group of workers and families specializing in raising martens has emerged. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 1] 9296

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RETURNS LAND TO PRODUCTION UNITS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial People's Government Conscientiously Clears Construction Land and Has Returned 160,000 Mu to the Production Teams for Planting"]

[Text] Jinan, 12 August--NCNA reporter Mao Zhicun [3029 5268 1317] reports: The Shandong Province People's Government has carried out an overall clearing of land taken over by the state and the collective for construction since 1966, and has taken action in the handling of over 560,000 mu of illegally occupied land. Of this, 160,000 mu were returned to the production teams for planting and over 8,000 mu were zoned to other units urgently needing land. Requisition procedures were carried out for another 400,000 mu that were truly needed for requisition, and over 42.4 million yuan were given to the production teams as compensation.

Because of the development of construction and the continued occupation of cultivated land and population increases, the per capita average of cultivated land in Shandong Province has dropped from 2 mu 9 fen at the right after the founding of the nation to 1 mu 4.9 fen. The conflict of more people and less land has become more and more sharply defined. To conserve land and stop the phenomenon of unorderly requisition and occupation of cultivated land for capital construction, the Shandong Province People's Government decided in the spring of 1979 to carry out an overall clearing of land that had been occupied and used by the state and collective for construction since 1966. The province, prefectures, counties and communes immediately established land requisition leading groups and organized over 5,000 cadres to register, double check and measure the land of the more than 54,000 land-using units. After 2 years of organization, it was discovered that most of the units using land for construction throughout the province had implemented the state's land requisition policy well and had paid attention to the conservation of land used. But some units had violated state policy: some used land without requisition, some requisitioned more and used less, or requisitioned land without using it, and some units even encircled and occupied cultivated land of production teams at will.

In dealing with these problems that exist in the use of land for capital construction, each locality in Shandong Province helped each land-using unit to recognize the significance of conserving the use of land, mainly through positive education to establish an overall viewpoint. For example, Tanfang Prefecture compiled the following statistics when clearing land used for construction: During the 21 years from 1956 to 1977, the entire prefecture lost over 3.7 million mu of land. Most of the land lost consisted of plains and bumper harvest fields near towns. Calculating the average per mu yield of food grains throughout the entire prefecture in 1977 at 600 jin, each year over 2.2 billion jin of food grains less were harvested,

equivalent to the food grain rations of the present population of Tanfang city for 17 years. The 47,100 mu of land requisitioned for a long period without being used throughout the entire prefecture decreased production by over 28 million jin of food grains a year. After such an accounting, many cadres saw the seriousness of the problem and said: "One has to calculate before one knows, the calculations are frightening; in the future, we cannot simply care about ourselves and not care about the whole situation." Many units conscientiously returned the extra land to the production teams for planting.

During the process of clearing the land at each locality, many units that "regard land as being precious as gold" were also discovered. For example, some units in Jining Prefecture filled in bays and rechanneled rivers, leveled one-story houses to build multistory houses, strictly controlled building density, and rationally planned the distribution of housing to conserve over 8,500 mu of land for the state. When the Laiwu Power Plant was being built, the original plan occupied over 3,000 mu; later, after repeated surveys and designs, it was built on only a little over 1,200 mu of waste mountain and infertile land. These good models were summarized in time at each locality and praised widely.

The Shandong Province People's Government clearly established the principles by which to handle illegally occupied land which has been cleared: All units that use land without requisition must inspect the land and complete procedures for reporting and requesting approval according to their authority. Extra land must be freed. Without approval, all construction must cease and construction projects that have been completed cannot be used. Units that requisitioned more but used less land or units that requisitioned land without using it must return all of the extra land and the unused land to the production teams for planting, or zone the extra and unused land to other units that urgently need land. All land that has been privately transferred or sold and purchased must be returned to the production teams for planting. When absolutely necessary, land requisition procedures must be completed. Units that violate the spirit of these regulations and refuse to change after being educated must be disciplined. In accordance with the spirit of the regulations of the provincial people's government, each locality has separately handled the problems that have emerged from clearing the land.

The work of clearing land used for construction in Shandong Province is still being carried out. To stop the phenomenon of wasting land, the provincial people's government recently established clear regulations regarding the problems of making sound the land management agencies, the authority for review and approval of land requisition, and land for building houses in farm villages. The regulations require each locality's management department to conduct onsite surveys and actual accounting of all applications for land use and to insist on the system of collective review and approval. All applications not meeting the policy and regulations will be disapproved. Building units must possess all capital construction plans, capital and materials before requisitioning land, and they should select the site carefully and design rationally to conserve the use of land.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LATE GENG RICE VARIETIES REPORTED

Shanghai SHANGHAI NONGYE KEJI [SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 4, 5 Aug 81 pp 9-10

[Article by Lu Zhenqing [7120 2182 3237], Crop Institute, Shanghai Municipal Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Initial Report on Hot House Seedling Propagation Screening Trials for Late Rice Varieties"^{*}]

[Text] The longstanding low and inconsistent yields from late rice in suburban areas have greatly impaired total grain output. We used late ripening early geng or early ripening intermediate geng varieties which were fairly strong [chun 4783] in their reactions to light and heat, and used hot house thin [bao 5631] soil propagation methods to make an initial screening of early geng 050, Lianjian 58, and 74-279, three varieties with a short growth period, resistance to rice blast, and fairly high yields. In addition, trials will continue with Liming, Liang-fengzao, and 7601, which have fairly good bumper output characteristics and strong resistance to cold in the late stage.

Materials and Methods

Eighteen varieties were provided for testing, some early geng and some intermediate geng. The plot area for the early geng was 0.02 mu, reused three times.

The intermediate geng was sown on 5 July and transplanted on 1 August. The early geng was sown on 19 July and transplanted on 1 August. Perforated plastic seedling flats containing thin soil and measuring 60 x 24 cm were used for propagation. Quantity of seeds sown: 80 grams of dry seed per seedling flat was used for the intermediate geng. This converts to approximately 900 jin per mu of seeds. For the early geng, 110 grams of dry seeds were sown per seedling flat. This converts to 1,100 jin per mu of seeds. Within 5 or 6 days after sowing, both were raised in seedling fields. On 10 July, an application of 10 jin per mu of urea was given the intermediate geng seedling field, and on 23 July, 15 jin per

^{*}These experiments were conducted under the guidance of Comrade Ding Changling [0002 2490 7881]; the Municipal Bureau of Agriculture's Promotion Station provided some of the seeds; and Comrade Hu Di'an [5170 6611 1344] participated in some of the work, for which appreciation is expressed.

mu of ammonium sulfate was applied to the early geng seedling field. Distance between plants in the growing fields was 4 cun; distance between rows was 4 cun, and 38,000 holes per mu were planted. Field care was that usually provided growing fields. Harvesting and threshing was done at one time, and yields were converted in terms of standard moisture content (15.5 percent).

Results of Experiments

(1) Growing Period. Of all the varieties tested, early geng 76-2 had the shortest growing period, totaling 102 days. The growing period for intermediate geng, Chuangui No 4, was longest, totaling more than 125 days (by which time it had not yet ripened). For most early geng varieties, the growing period was from 106 to 110 days, and for intermediate gengs, it was from 118 to 125 days.

Those early geng varieties with a growing totaling less than 110 days ripened normally. Such varieties included 050, 583-6, Lianjian 58, and 76-2. Those with a growing period of more than 110 days were either unable to ripen normally or the empty glume rate was greatly elevated. Such varieties included Lining, 74-279, and Lianjian 55. Intermediate geng varieties with a growth period of less than 120 days were able to ripen normally. These included CC 76 and C-59-2. Those varieties with a growth period exceeding 120 days could not ripen. These included Nangeng 33, and Sugeng No 7. The date for safe full heading in the test year was 18 September. Those that headed before this time produced high yields, the early geng generally yielding about 600 jin. For intermediate geng, yields were generally above 400 jin. Those that reached full heading after this date had yields of only 200 to 300 jin per mu. (see table)

Counting effective accumulated temperature for the entire growth period for each variety (10°C average accumulated temperature): From those varieties from which yields were harvested, it may be seen that effective accumulated temperature for early geng varieties was around 1,300°C. For 050 and Lianjian 58, it was 1,296.2°C, and for 74-279 it was 1,317.1°C. For intermediate geng varieties, effective accumulated temperature was around 1,500°C. For Liangfengzao, it was 1,538.1°C, and for CC 76, it was 1,511.6°C. Data shows that effective accumulated temperature during the entire growing period of late geng, Damiao Shuangfeng No 1 is about 1,700°C. One may note that there is a difference of about 200°C in the effective accumulated temperature for various varieties. Inasmuch as early geng requirements for effective accumulated temperature are low, when the weather is abnormal and there is cold damage, the impact on geng is relatively slight.

(2) Leaf Growth. Each variety averaged a daily growth of about 0.06 to 0.31 leaves. Among early geng varieties, speed of growth was greatest for 050, 74-279, 583-6, and Lianjian 58. It was slowest for "205." Among intermediate geng varieties, the growth rate for Liangfengzao was most rapid; it was slowest for Sugeng No 7. Furthermore, among early gengs, the leaf growth pattern for "050" and Lianjian 58 were different. In the case of "050," leaf growth was very rapid in the early stage. Prior to 19 August, average daily leaf production was 0.22, whereas after 28 August, average daily leaf production was 0.16. In the case of Lianjian 58, however, leaf growth was fairly rapid in the later stage. Prior to 19 August,

Variety		Heading Date (Mo/Day)	Full Heading Date (Mo/Day)	Ripening Date (Mo/Day)	Total Growing Period (Days)	Yields (Jin/mu)
Intermediate gengs	CC 76	9/18	9/22	10/31	118	389.5
	C-59-2	9/18	9/22	11/3	121	480.0
	Liangfengcao	9/22	9/26	11/7	125	203.0
	Sugeng No 7	9/22	9/26	11/7	125	234.5
	Nangeng 33	9/22	9/26	11/7	125	222.0
	Xhuangui No 4	9/26	9/30	/	125	/
Early gengs	Liming	9/30	10/4	11/15	118	335.0
	7601	9/30	10/4	11/3		/
	74/279	9/26	9/30	11/7	110	404.5
	050	9/18	9/22	11/3	106	671.0
	205	9/26	9/30	11/7	110	129.0
	583.6	9/18	9/22	11/3	106	496.0
	Lianjian 58	9/18	9/22	11/3	106	589.5
	Lianjian 55	9/30	10/4	/	118 & up	/
	Jiuqiu 113	10/4	/	/	"	/
	604	9/26	9/30	/	"	/
	76-2	9/18	9/22	10/31	102	285.5
	Qiuchuan No 10	9/30	10/4	11/7	110	120.0

average daily leaf production was 0.17 of a leaf. After 28 August, average daily leaf production was 0.31 of a leaf. Leaf production for 74-279 was fairly regular. During both the early and late stage, average daily leaf production was between 0.18 to 0.24 of a leaf. Total leaf age of all varieties tested was between 11 and 13 leaves. For intermediate gengs, it was 12 to 13; and for early gengs, it was 11 to 12. The period from the beginning of transplanting on 2 August until 3 September was the major one for leaf growth in late crop rice. During this stage, intermediate gengs produced 3.5 to 5.5 leaves, and early gengs produced 6-7 leaves. Apart from the short seedling age and young leaf age of early gengs at the time of transplanting, the major reason was that leaf production by early geng varieties was generally quite rapid. Consequently, leaf production during the stage of field growth was also quite great. This state of affairs was advantageous in the make-up of early geng yields.

(3) Yield Structure. Small plot yields showed that for normally ripening varieties yields were more than 550 jin per mu, a fairly ideal situation and higher than for Damiao in general (with yields of about 400 jin per mu). Given the special weather conditions of 1980, among those varieties that ripened normally, the early geng varieties had higher yields than the intermediate geng varieties. The principal reason for this was the cool summer when accumulated temperatures during the late rice crop growing period were insufficient. They were 91.5°C lower than in most years, causing impairment to differentiation of panicles and to heading and coming into milk. Some varieties were even unable to put forth the panicle necks. As a result, among intermediate gengs with their rather late ripening date, the empty glume rate was extraordinarily high, and a small number of intermediate geng varieties, such as Sugeng No 7, virtually did not come into milk. Conversely, the early gengs, which ripen relatively early, were fairly lightly affected. Varieties 050 and Lianjian 58, which fully headed before 18 September, were unaffected by the low temperatures.

However, in terms of panicle seed structure, the total number of grains per panicle in intermediate geng varieties was more than 100. From this it may be seen that the potential intermediate geng varieties offer is still very great, the crux being in earlier ripening varieties. Though the empty glume rate was fairly high for delayed ripening early geng variety 74-279, amounting to 49.7 percent, its per thousand weight of grains was highest, amounting to 29.10 grams. Each panicle carried 89.71 grains. Its potential for increased yields is very great, and with appropriate readjustment of sowing dates in future, and extension of seedling age, a reduction in its empty glume rate will be in view. Additionally, Liangfengzao, Liming, and 7601, all have their own characteristics. Of all the varieties tested, Liangfengzao had the largest panicles, reaching 19.45 centimeters in length. The intermediate geng variety that was planted had too great a seedling age; its empty glume rate was high; and its per thousand weight of grains low. Its sowing time must be readjusted and further observations made. Liming variety showed good tolerance of cold in its late stage, and its entire booting process took place in temperatures averaging lower than 20°C, despite which it was able to come into milk and fruit. By advancing the time of sowing appropriately, it will be a variety that is cold resistant and process consistent yields. Variety "7601" has dark leaves, and the plant shape is extremely upright and compact. It stands first in growth during the early period. As a result of having been sown too late, it was unable to come into milk during the late stage. Next year it will be sown earlier and observations will continue to be made.

Brief Conclusion

1. Temperature changes in the Shanghai area have always been fairly great, and varieties that are temperature sensitive produce inconsistent yields as a result. Light sensitive varieties, however, require a certain leaf age in order to be able to react to the light period; thus, full heading in safety cannot be assured. Therefore, hothouse seedling propagation of late crop rice should select varieties whose reactions to light and temperature are highly [chun 4783] sensitive.

2. As a result of varieties screening and initial evaluation of 050, Lianjian 58, 74-279, and such varieties with fairly high yields, and Liming, Liangfengzao, and 7601, each of which has its own characteristics, continued experiments should be conducted.

3. Those intermediate gengs with a growing period of less than 120 days were able to ripen normally under the weather conditions of 1980, and normal ripening of early gengs with a growing period of less than 110 days took place. The date by which full heading may be safely completed was set at 18 September, and varieties that fully headed after this time faced difficulties in ripening.

4. The weather during 1980 was exceptional, so yields from hothouse propagation of seedlings were comparatively ideal, and the amount of seedling fields was less. Consequently, adaptation of general methods to specific situations in using hothouse seedling propagation, has fairly great significance for increasing total yields.

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4007/4

IMPROVEMENTS IN QUANTITY, QUALITY OF XINJIANG INDUSTRIAL GOODS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 8, 24 Aug 81

[Article by Fu Biduo [0102 1801 6995]: "Readjust Structure; Produce More Famous Brands; Open More Markets"]

[Text] Industrial production in the Xinjiang Reclamation Area is steadily developing in the midst of readjustment. As of 1980, total industrial output value increased from 505 million yuan in 1977 to 711 million yuan, a 40.8 percent increase. Industrial profits rose 12 percent over 1979. Output of more than 30 major products including raw coal, cement, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, and machine-processed sugar steadily increased, and quality gradually rose. A large number of quality products came into being. Fifteen different industrial products were designated national or autonomous region high quality products.

The main reason that industry in the Xinjiang agriculture and land reclamation area has been able to develop in the midst of readjustment is attention to the following tasks:

Attention to Structural Readjustments, and Vigorous Development of the Light Textile Industry

In recent years, attention has been given to developing the processing industry for raw materials provided by agriculture, and hastening development of light industry. Last year, fiber processing in the reclamation area increased 1.4 fold; sugar processing increased 60 percent; food processing increased 31 percent; and the output value of light industry increased 25.4 percent. In the output value of light industry, output value derived from agricultural products used as raw materials was 96 percent. Enterprises in each agriculture and land reclamation bureau that had no sources of raw materials, no markets for their goods, produced low quality products at a high price, and had sustained losses for a long period of time carried out a readjustment. Last year the reclamation area closed, stopped, combined, or converted a total of 15 enterprises. The closing and stoppage of just two small blast furnaces cut losses by 2.1 million yuan. Each bureau also carried out a search for unused potential, reformed and transformed existing enterprises. The Shihezi integrated agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises carried out a transformation of the Bayi Sugar Plant, increasing its daily sugarbeet processing capacity from 1,000 tons to 1,500 tons for profits that broke the more than 10 million yuan mark. The reclamation area increased investment allocations for several cen

plants and carried out a program of seeking out unused potential and reform, increasing cement output by more than 30,000 tons. In the course of readjustment, some agriculture and land reclamation bureaus made proper arrangements for the handling of the relationship between agricultural and industrial earnings distributions, returning a portion of industrial plant profits to farms. While readjusting high procurement prices paid for sugarbeets, the Shihezi Bayi Sugar Plant returned 30 percent of profits to production units that had provided the raw materials. As a result, raw material supply has been ample, a situation that never existed in the past.

While readjusting the internal structure of industry, each jurisdiction gave earnest attention to economic coordination and the promotion of the development of industrial production to increase economic effectiveness. Adhering to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, after the Shihezi Integrated Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Enterprise coordinated the operations of outlying oil pressing plants and eight nearby regimental farms, procurement of raw materials increased fivefold over what it had been prior to the coordination of operations, and the oil output rate rose 4 percent. The plants returned 80 percent of profits to the farms, so farm enthusiasm ran very high, and the longer the plants operated, the better they became. The Guidun Fats and Oils Chemical Plant entered into joint operations with six farms in Chepaizi, increasing output of edible vegetable oil by 200 tons and lowering costs by 700 yuan per ton.

Attention to Product Quality and Production of Famous Brands

In recent years, agriculture and land reclamation industrial enterprises have carried out production strictly in accordance with quality standards for industrial products, setting up and perfecting quality inspection teams and various inspection procedures. They have used various methods for studying and adopting for use advanced techniques, and have launched high quality product competition campaigns, so that product quality has steadily increased. Designated national or autonomous high quality products in 1979 were XA 2201 gabardine, 3030 fine cloth, medicinal alcohol, Xin'an liquor, Da-hong blankets, Tianchi special liquor, Yili special liquor, Pinetree brand licorice extract, and Parasol Tree brand laundry powder. In addition to maintaining the high quality of these products in 1980, some new famous brand products were produced. Some of these were Snowy Peak brand 27.8 size fine cotton-wadded quilts produced by the Shihezi Bayi Cotton Textile Plant, which were designated a national high quality product; XA 2236 pure wool knitgoods and XA 2103 wool serge quilts, which were designated autonomous region high quality products. The 142 regiment's Xin'an liquor and the Shihezi Independent Regiment's special liquor were evaluated as being one of the ten finest liquors in a comparison of 600 different products in the national agriculture and land reclamation system. Longxu crunchy candy, made by the Nongjian Food Plant in Changji, was well evaluated at the Guangzhou Trade Fair. Still other products received high marks in comparison and appraisal of similar products conducted in the northwest and in the autonomous region.

Attention to Market Regulation, and Open New Markets for Products

In recent years, the reclamation area's industrial enterprises have changed their business practice of "waiting for customers to come to their doors." They have changed from "waiting for jobs," and "waiting for markets," to "looking for jobs,"

and "looking for markets," and have gone out to get an understanding of market conditions and broaden production avenues to enliven the economy. Leadership comrades and employees of the Changji agriculture and reclamation bureau's tractor plant have frequently visited customers in 350 units and 42 counties of northern and southern Xinjiang and in China Proper to promote the sale of their products. Throughout Xinjiang, they have set up six sales sites and an exhibition site. Last year the plant's output value fulfilled annual plan by 124 percent. Acting in response to market demand, the 102 Regiment's Wutong Chemical Plant promptly increased production of its new White Rabbit Brand trademark, opening a market for its laundry powder in Hong Kong, and marketing it abroad in Indonesia and Singapore. The quantity sold abroad increased sevenfold.

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CS0: 4007/14

DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Ma Wendong [7456 2429 2639], deputy governor of Yunnan Province and concurrently director of the provincial Science Committee: "Report on Yunnan Province's Scientific and Technological Work and Opinions About the Future" (as reviewed and approved by the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the provincial Fifth People's Congress)]

[Excerpts] In agriculture, research and the popularization and application of scientific and technical achievements of superior varieties, cultivation techniques for high yields, reformation of the planting system, improvement of red loam soil, and prevention and control of cold damage, disease and insect pests have produced notable increases in yields. For example, six prefectures, including Wenshan, Lingchang, Dehong, have introduced and popularized the xian type hybrid paddy rice in 330,000 mu, and the general increase in per-mu yield has been over 200 jin. Units of the Yunnan Agricultural University and the provincial Agricultural Science Academy have spent many years experimenting on and studying the geng type hybrid paddy rice "dian xing san xi"; four of its combinations manifested visible heterosis, and welcome achievements were realized. Beginning in 1977, "feng mai 13" bred and cultivated by the Agricultural Science Institute of Dali Prefecture was popularized over large areas in Dali, Lijiang and Chuxiong, and it was used in combination with cultivation techniques to produce high yields, thus changing the long period of low yields of the major wheat-producing region. The facts show that the potential for scientific planting is great. Baoshan County is a relatively outstanding model. The county relied upon policy and science in agricultural production. In the 4 years 1977-1980, a total increase of 155.02 million jin of food grains was produced, surpassing the total of the increased yields of food grains of the past 24 years. The average annual increase in yield was 38.75 million jin.

Science and technology have also promoted the development of diversification in our province. At the beginning of liberation, our province had only 91 rubber trees. After long efforts by scientific and technical units such as the Yunnan Tropical Crops Institute and efforts by farming and reclamation workers, rubber trees are now planted in more than 700,000 mu, making this our nation's second natural rubber base. The superior sugar cane variety "71/388" bred and cultivated by the Sugar Cane Institute of the provincial Agricultural Science Academy possesses the superior qualities of high yield, early maturity, high sugar content and broad adaptability. It is a very promising superior variety. The

Flue-Cured Tobacco Institute of Yunnan Province and the scientific and technical personnel in Yuxi and Chuxiong introduced and successfully tested the new variety of flue-cured tobacco "si pei te G-28"; the per mu yield was generally 300 to 400 jin. The quality of the tobacco leaves visibly surpassed the original superior variety hong hua da jin yuan. The Kunming Plant Institute extracted exuvial hormone from wild plants and used it in raising silkworms, which can increase the yield of silk by 10 percent to 30 percent. The achievement won second prize for national inventions. The provincial Livestock Veterinary Institute developed a new method of cultivating frozen mushrooms by natural fermentation. This year, the Kunming region cultivated over 3,700 square meters and has provided over 30,000 jin of frozen mushrooms. Experiments in artificial cultivation of precious medicinal herbs of amomun, villosum, gastrodia elata, and angelica sinensis have also achieved good results.

I. Greatly Strengthening the Work of Agricultural Science and Technology

1. Viewing the situation of the whole province, we see that the main problems affecting our province's agricultural production are changes in the ecological environment, red loam soil and low-temperature cold damage. Our urgent task at present is to quickly stop the destruction of the forest, encourage afforestation, protect and rationally develop and utilize natural resources, revive and retain the ecological balance, and develop scientific research. Of the presently available cultivated land in our province, over 19 million mu are red and yellow soil, constituting almost half of the total area of cultivated land. In the future, we must improve the whole province's red and yellow soil in stages and in groups on the basis of summarizing the model experience. Reverse spring cold and low August temperatures seriously affect the achievement of high and stable yields in our province's paddy rice and broad beans. In the future, research must be strengthened to propose techniques and measures to comprehensively defend against cold damage.

2. At present, we must popularize and apply the achievements of agricultural science and techniques already possessed extensively. Emphasis should be placed on concentrating on superior varieties, rational application of fertilizers, techniques of cultivation and reform of the planting systems and similar measures. These are measures to increase yield that require less expenditure, that can produce quick results, that can produce large gains and that have broad adaptability.

3. The guideline of "never relaxing food grain production while actively developing diversification" must be persistently implemented. A commercial economy must be developed and a rational production structure must be maintained. Scientific and technical work in flue-cured tobacco, sugar cane, tea, rubber and southern medicinal herbs must be strengthened to fully develop their superiority. The two "precious lands"—the tropics and subtropics and the high, cold mountain region—must be better protected, developed and utilized. Building grass mountains and studying the introduction and cultivation of superior quality grazing grasses must be developed. Superior breeds of livestock must be introduced, and at the same time, preservation and purification and regional superior varieties must be strengthened. The study of fishery and cultivation techniques must be strengthened. In general, we should select the items having the brightest future for development in each locality in accordance with market needs and the status of

the resources at each locality to conscientiously solve the problems in production and technology and to produce commercial products with local flavor.

4. Doing a good job of surveying agricultural resources and agricultural zoning is very important basic work in guiding and developing agricultural production. Our province's natural resources of topography, climate and soil are very complex. In recent years, the provincial agricultural committee, the provincial science committee and the provincial planning committee have organized concerned units to write "Yunnan agricultural geography" and the "Yunnan Province's comprehensive agricultural zoning (draft)" on the original foundation. They have provided an important basis for the development and utilization of the entire province's agricultural natural resources and for doing a good job of county level agricultural zoning. Each county must do a good job of agricultural zoning, and during this year and next year we must first complete a rough county-level agricultural zoning.

5. As the various forms of responsibility system of accounting wages in joint production are implemented, the enthusiasm of the broad number of farm village cadres, farmers and masses to grasp scientific technology is extremely high. A glorious movement to popularize science is surging in the farm villages. In our history, we have never had such enthusiasm among the peasants in welcoming science, scientists, and intellectuals. The work of agricultural science and technology must rapidly adapt to this new trend and demand. At present, we must emphasize and concentrate on the following three aspects:

First, while establishing and perfecting the production responsibility system, we must actively test and popularize the joint production responsibility system in technology and other effective methods. The technical joint production responsibility system is a good way to combine policy with science organically and utilize economic patterns to popularize agricultural science and technology. It is an important way to change scientific research results rapidly into a direct productive force. We must emphasize these new methods, conscientiously summarize experience and continue to strengthen development.

Second, we must exert efforts to popularize knowledge of science and technology, satisfy the new demands by the farmers to learn and to use science. The press, broadcasting and television must all strengthen propaganda and reporting, and publishing departments must actively compile and publish books on agricultural science and technology. The county and the commune must provide technical services to the broad number of farmers. The province, the prefectures and the counties must organize mobile agricultural science and technology groups in time to go deeply into the farm villages, communes and brigades to lecture on agricultural science and technology, train agricultural science and technology personnel, and help solve scientific and technical problems in production.

Third, we must actively strengthen the buildup of agricultural science teams and the agricultural science network, and fully develop their function. The presently available agricultural science and technical personnel are the backbone forces to popularize agricultural science and technology. We must emphasize their training and improvement to create better working conditions for them. The county and commune agricultural science groups should strengthen contacts with "scientific and technical families" to help them to better develop their function.

STATE FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REFORM ACHIEVES GOOD RESULTS

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article: "Major Reform of the State Farm Management System--Farms of Yunnan Reclamation Region Implement Contracts for Financial Work With Good Results"]

[Text] Editor: In March and April of this year, responsible comrades of the Ministry of Finance came to the Xishuangbanna Reclamation Region, which is part of our province's agricultural reclamation system, at the head of an inspection team to see how our state farms were implementing the contracts for financial work and the production responsibility system. Their inspection report follows:

We went to Xishuangbanna in the Yunnan Reclamation Region to inspect and gain an understanding of the experience of state farms in contracting financial work. We saw the Jinghong and Ganlanba farms, inspected rubber tree forests, heard reports on the situation of the farms and of the farming and reclamation departments of the province and the prefectures, and held discussion meetings with representatives of the production team workers. We believe that implementation of the method of contracting financial work on the farms has changed the relationship among the state, the farm and the worker. Financial management has become creative, and it is a major reform of the management system of state farms. As financial work was contracted, the system of "quotas, contracts, rewards" was established; the productive enthusiasm of the internal departments of enterprises, workers and individuals was mobilized; production developed quickly, the costs dropped each year, profits rose each year, the life of the workers was improved, management of state farms was enlivened, and a new road was created in the management of state farms.

Contracting Financial Work Stimulated the Overall Improvement of Business Management of Enterprises

After the state farms in Yunnan Province implemented the method of contracting financial work, the economic results were visible. They conducted a local test of contracting financial work in 1979 and popularized it on an overall basis in 1980. In 1979, the province's financial administration returned subsidies for losses totaling 18.7 million yuan. In 1980, a net profit of 41.1 million yuan was realized; of this, 4 million yuan were submitted to the province's financial administration, 2.71 million yuan were submitted to the prefectures and counties to aid civilian ventures in rubber production, and the enterprises kept 34.39 million yuan.

The Yunnan Reclamation Region's method of contracting financial work is as follows: The rubber plantations and their directly subordinate industries, transportation and commercial units which have relatively more profits submit their profits according to contract; farms with small profits do not submit profits and are not subsidized; farms with poor conditions and which find it difficult to turn losses around are temporarily given fixed subsidies. Farms also determine whether their branch farms should submit profits or should be subsidized in accordance with the actual situation. The farms establish "fixed quotas, contracts and rewards" for the production team and auxiliary production units, i.e., they establish fixed tasks, fixed quality, fixed costs, fixed profits, fixed reward and punishment. In this way, contracting financial work combines financial management with the whole business management of the enterprise, thus strengthening financial work and also stimulating production management and other aspects of business management. Before contracting financial work, many enterprises suffered losses year after year; actually, the losses were absorbed by the state, the enterprises did not bear the economic responsibility. Whether the work was done well or poorly was all the same, and the enthusiasm of the farms and the workers was damaged. When the contracting of financial work began, many people did not understand. Looking at it now, the method of contracting financial work by the farms was successful. It mobilized the enthusiasm of the internal departments of enterprises at each level; solved the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual; and solved the problems of "eating from the big pot."

Contracting financial work gradually developed from comprehensive contracts for submitting profits or for subsidizing losses of one farming and reclamation enterprise to contracts for each production item and for the internal departments of the farming and reclamation enterprises at each level. Within the enterprise, contracts for each production item and for the business units at each level were established so that everyone shoulders economic responsibility. If the task is completed and if profits have been increased, each level will enjoy the fruits of labor; if the task is not completed and if losses beyond the allowable amount have been incurred, the unit creating the loss will bear the responsibility.

Among the items and levels of contracts, some farms distributed the portion of production kept for themselves only to the branch farms but not to the production teams. To develop the enthusiasm of the production teams, it seems that some benefits should be given to the production teams. Some farms still have not included the production team as a first-level accounting unit. It appears that economic accounting should also be carried out for several major business items of the production teams so that the production team will also shoulder some economic responsibility and have some autonomy.

Accounting Wages in Joint Production Has Fully Mobilized the Labor Enthusiasm of The Workers

To solve the economic relationship between the enterprises and the workers, the production post responsibility system of the individual workers must also be handled well so that the economic benefits of the individual workers and of the enterprises can be linked together. The method of "fixed quotas, contracts, rewards" practiced by the rubber farms is a very good method. They established the "number of trees" within a 10 mu area of rubber trees which each laborer can cut in one day, thus establishing a quota for the laborer, and they implemented a fixed number of trees,

fixed yield, fixed quality (including technology and maintenance), fixed reward and punishment, accounting wages in joint production, and rewards for joint production. This is also a form of production management. In this way, the workers regard the established "number of trees" as their own and take more care of them; they pay attention to the diseases of the trees, dig ditches and apply fertilizers, prevent damage by roving cattle, learn to improve techniques, do not damage the bark or cause the bark to die when tapping the rubber trees, and exert efforts to increase the yield of rubber. After this method was implemented, last year the Xishuangbanna Branch Bureau's rubber farms produced a 15-percent increase in the total yield of dried rubber over the previous year. The number of trees with high yields increased by 54 percent. The number of high-yielding individuals increased 29 percent. It appears that the results of implementing the production post responsibility system and accounting wages in joint production are good.

We have realized from the implementation of the method of "fixed quotas, contracts, rewards" in rubber production that different forms of this method can be implemented in accounting wages in joint production and in contracted production of food grain crops and other economic crops of the farms in the spirit of the economic responsibility system of "the number of trees" for producing rubber. Some localities have implemented accounting wages in joint production in hog raising and the method of calculating wages according to yield, and they have thus turned losses around, increased profits and achieved good results.

Readjustment and Relaxing Economic Policies for Families Cannot Be Neglected

Readjustment and relaxing economic policies for families can mobilize the enthusiasm of the workers to engage in family sideline production, increase production, increase the income of workers, and improve the life of workers. Allowing workers to engage in some family production at the state farms is also a supplement to production of the socialist farms and is very beneficial.

The various farms of the Xishuangbanna Reclamation Region have already demonstrated results from the policy of relaxing family sideline production by the workers. Comrades of Ganlanba farm believe that developing the family production enthusiasm of workers and developing the production enthusiasm of socialist enterprises are complementary. When the production of socialist enterprises has been developed, the income of workers will increase and the productive enthusiasm will be heightened. In the same way, if the family sidelines of workers that depend upon big socialist production are developed, this will also increase the income of workers and improve their lives. Fully developing these two enthusiasms will not only stabilize the worker's life, but it can also stimulate the workers to engage more actively in production at the socialist enterprises. A few years ago, limitations on the family production of the workers reduced the sources of income of the workers, their lives became more difficult, and so the workers' enthusiasm toward the production of socialist enterprises was affected. Viewing the situation before and after relaxing the hog raising policy for families of workers, we see that this function is obvious. In the past, farms did not allow the families of workers to raise hogs, all meat and vegetables were taken care of by the farms; meat and vegetables for meals were scarce, and losses of the farm were great. Last year, hogs were given to workers to raise, and the situation greatly changed: meat for meals increased and the losses of the farm decreased by more than 8 million yuan. Hog raising families increased their income by 100 to 200 yuan. Now, each person at the farm consumes an annual

average of 32 jin of meat, and it is said that some members of the production teams of the Seventh Branch farm of Jinghong farm consume an annual per capita average of 55 jin.

There are still some differences in understanding about readjusting and relaxing the economic policies for families, and they should be further resolved. Some people worry that workers do not have time to engage in family sidelines and that engaging in family sidelines will affect their work attendance. But workers do not look at it this way; they say that after completing the production task, there is time to engage in family sideline production. This is something the workers want and they will try to do it well. Others say that allowing workers to engage in family sidelines will create an imbalance between the rich and the poor, and there will be differences in life. This worry is unnecessary: differences in life are normal, the size of the family will create differences in life, wages themselves are different. Still others fear that when family sideline products enter the market, opportunism will occur. Actually, as long as the products are managed well, opportunism will not have any holes by which to enter, and it will not affect production.

We believe we should not discriminate against sideline production by workers' families, and it should not be limited. The amount of family sideline production at present is not too much, it is far from enough; it should be supported; it should be appropriately emphasized for workers to take up by themselves. The farms still have land, private plots of workers can be planted with vegetables and with feed; coffee, pepper, fruits and even trees can be planted in front and in back of houses.

9296

CSO: 4007/583

POOR STATE OF TEA GROVES, LOW TEA PRODUCTION REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Tu Xianzhang /T458 2009 4545/ and Ma Zhaoming /7456 0340 6900/: "Reform of Low Yield Tea Groves--One of the Ways to Increase the Province's Tea Output"]

[Excerpt] Yunnan Province is the birthplace of tea plants and one of the nation's major tea growing areas, with an extremely wide variety of teas. Shrub or semi-shrub large leaf Yunnan varieties phenol, amino acids, and caffeine content is higher than that of any other tea plant variety, and the style and quality of tea made from their leaves is superfine.

"Yunnan Red" is famed worldwide, and pu'er tea is famed both in China and abroad. Because of its moderate climate, copious rainfall, the acidity of most of its soil, and the slight acidity of its red soil, its large areas of empty mountains, and the vast amount of soil suitable for the growing of tea, Yunnan Province has superb conditions for growing tea. Nevertheless, the province accounts for only six percent of the country's tea output, placing it in sixth position. From more than 1.4 million mu of tea groves with a picking area of somewhat more than 900,000 mu, in most years output fluctuates around only somewhat more than 300,000 dan, average yields per unit of area being about 40 jin, lower than the national figure.

Why is it that despite its "rich natural endowment" Yunnan Province has for long been a position of low output? The main reasons are as follows:

1. Scientific levels of tea cultivation are low; management is slipshod, and picking is not done in a sensible way with the result that the area of low yield tea groves increases more and more.
2. In the development of new tea groves, emphasis is onesidedly given only to increasing the area, and increases in per unit yields and quality are ignored. Some are alternately cultivated and left to grow wild, causing them to become old before their time.
3. Breeding and propagation of superior varieties of tea plants has not kept pace, and today the large leaf Yunnan tea varieties promoted for cultivation over wide areas are stock varieties. Some new areas have introduced to cultivation poor hybrid progeny whose growth is poor, resistance weak, and output consistently very low.

The current situation in the low yield tea groves of Yunnan Province is as follows: heavy erosion of slopes, a thin layer of soil, low fertility, dispersal on odd pieces of land, proliferating growth of weeds, a mixture of varieties, poor plant growth, and weak resistance. This results notably in a shortage of plants, a shortage of fertilizer, poor soil fertility, and small pickings. Such a tea grove has bleak long term prospects and barren short term prospects. Disease, insect pest and weed damage is severe, and lichens and moss grow all over the tea plants.

9432

CSO: 4007/21

SEMI-ANNUAL DRIED RUBBER STATISTICS REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese
No 8, 24 Aug 81

[Article compiled by JIHUA YU TONGJI [PLANS AND STATISTICS], Yunnan Provincial Agriculture and Reclamation Administration: "Increased Output of Dry Rubber for First Half of Year on State Farms in Yunnan Province"]

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial Agriculture and Land Reclamation Administration system increased output of dry rubber for the first half of the year, producing 8,437.93 tons of dry rubber in fulfillment of 49.1 percent of plan. This was a 3.9 percent increase as compared with fulfillment of plan during the same period last year, for an increased output of 1,125.53 tons of dry rubber, or an increase of 15.4 percent. The main reasons for the increased output were fine weather conditions during the early part of the slashing season, and just the right amount of rainfall, most of it concentrated in the afternoons. This helped production of rubber, and the handling of rubber, the production period being appreciable. Additionally the number of trees slashed during the first half of the year numbered 231,000 more than last year, and yield per tree was 0.155 kilograms more than for the same period last year.

9432

CSO: 4007/14

PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS IN SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBILITY ILLUSTRATED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Zhang Lingkai /T728 0109 0418/, Correspondent Station, Shaoxing Prefecture: "Good Handling of Four Problems in Perfection of Specialized Contracting System of Responsibility. Meishan Commune CCP Committee Helps Quanxin Brigade Implement Next Year's Contracting Quotas"]

[Text] Fan Changji /Z868 1603 4764/, secretary of the CCP Committee in Meishan Commune Shaoxing City led commune cadres to Quanxin Brigade to help improve work there and to gain firsthand experience in guiding overall work. The group summarized experiences with the masses in the implementation of specialized contracting, and in setting up a system of responsibility linking remuneration to output. They conscientiously handled four major problems, and 17 specialized teams and 4 specialized workers separately implemented a system of responsibility for next year's production, providing experiences for the entire commune in the further consolidation and perfection of specialized contracts in a system of responsibility in which remuneration is linked to output.

Quanxin Brigade has four production teams comprising a total of 13 grain and oil teams, four livestock teams, and four jasmine flower specialized workers, which have produced good results after almost a year of experience. Both agricultural production and diversification have seen fairly great development. In a discussion session with cadres and commune members, Fan Changji also learned that some contradictions and problems still existed in the implementation of the contract system of responsibility. Some people had a simple solution for these problems, namely "easing up on everything." Most people hoped to effect a change in regulations in contracting policies that were too restrictive or irrational. In order to institute a sensible system of responsibility for specialized contracting linking remuneration to output next year, Fan Changji and the others helped the brigade's party branch in the widespread gathering of commune member views, and then discussed each of them, one by one, with the masses. They also classified the views that everybody had provided into 11 problems, namely the way of calculating remuneration, the way of organizing teams, contract quotas, planning of crop distribution, group and team cadres, diversification, financial management, turning in of manure and accumulation of manure, the field workforce of contracting teams, management and use of farm machinery and implements, and overcoming egalitarianism within teams. They then set about perfecting implementation for each of them, giving special attention to handling of the four major problems.

Need for Streamlining of Method of Calculating Remuneration

This year Quanxin Brigade calculated work done on the basis of net earnings, and commune members expressed a fair amount of dissatisfaction with this method of calculating remuneration. They said, when work done is calculated on the basis of net earnings, grain production in excess of quota is converted to output value, and output value in excess of quota is converted into workpoints. All these conversions make us dizzy. They listened to the views of the masses and helped the brigade change from calculation of work done on the basis of net earnings to a system of "four fixeds and one award or penalty." By this was meant fixed output, fixed output value, fixed cost, and fixed workpoints with awards (including material awards) being offered for all output (or output value) in excess of quota, or for savings in costs, and penalties being levied for all output (or output value) less than quota (except for exceptionally severe natural calamities, and the oil and grain team being penalized in the amount of consumption grain given it for default in output). Earnings in excess of contract quotas and earnings from the use of unused potential not contracted for were not to be withheld for accumulation. Such income would revert to the brigade for assured distribution to teams at year's end. Following these improvements, commune members said: "This is what we had hoped for; all details are clear; the policy is firm."

Need for Some Flexibility in Ways Teams Are Organized

This brigade still lacked flexibility in the way it organized teams for contract work. Commune members asked that there be greater flexibility next year. Consequently, improvements in next year's methods were discussed as follows. Provided they assured fulfillment of contract quotas for grain, the grain and oil team could devote a small amount of land to the growing of economic crops, and the team could contract the growing of these economic crops to specialized workers (or households), or they could give rebates to those doing this farming, subcontracting to those commune members who wanted to sign contracts. Such a method would both help development of economic crops and would help with the deployment of the workforce and rotational cropping of the land. Now 13 grain and oil teams have made plans for implementation of this method, deciding on the area and varieties of economic crops to be planted next year.

Need for Contract Quotas to Be Exemplary and Sensible

Commune members were rather concerned about the way the contract system of responsibility would work. They were particularly concerned about whether their quotas for next year would rise as other things rose. The brigade cadres and commune members had two different ideas about this problem. Brigade cadres felt that "if output increases each year, quotas should be raised a little each year as well." But the production team leader, the contract team heads, and commune members felt that if it is seen that this year's output is good and then next year's quotas are raised again, we will have no initiative. Fan Changji then did ideological work for the brigade cadres, explaining that quotas should be both exemplary and reasonable. Once the cadre's thinking had been straightened out, they clearly stated to commune members that next year's quotas would not rise as part of a general increase, but would remain essentially stable on this year's foundation, and that the irrational quotas set last year would be properly readjusted. In addition, following discussion and decision by commune members, contract team earnings derived from exploiting unused

potential in the growing of crops on marginal land would not be made a part of the quota. With no increase in the quotas, the initiative of everyone was aroused for current late rice crop production to win a bumper harvest for the year as a whole.

Need for a Combination of Responsibility, Authority, and Profit in Planning Crop Distribution

In past years, crop distribution patterns handed to production teams by production brigades were in the form of directives. The area to be sown to spring grain was rigid, and if any percent of it was deducted or not planted, grassland had to be plowed under. Commune members were much dissatisfied at this. Fan Changji first explored experiences at the fourth production team. Having summarized the lessons of experience, this team had made plans for this year's winter planting. Of the 190 mu of fields in the team, 3.7 percent would be used for the growing of economic crops, and 49 percent would be used for the growing of barley, wheat, and soybeans as spring grain crops. Furthermore, the 1981 and 1982 distribution of winter crops to be harvested in summer were compared. Though the spring grain area planted in 1981 amounted to 60 percent of the total, because of the large area much work had to be done and the workforce was hard pressed to do it. It was difficult to concentrate forces to try to increase per unit yields. As a result, yields were only 414 jin per mu, and total output amounted to only 45,878 jin. With the 1982 distribution pattern, however, even though the proportion of the area devoted to spring grain had been reduced, as a result of the expansion of the area planted to rape and soybeans, the workforce could be better deployed, and the conflict in seasons moderated. Thus it was possible to devote the energy necessary to increasing per unit yields and get barley and wheat yields of 524 jin per mu, and a total output of 46,714 jin. This quota had more leeway in it as compared with the 1979 spring grain yields of 577 jin per mu, and though it was higher than actual output in 1981, it would be entirely possible to exceed it with effort. The mutual agreement of the fourth production team's planning guidance and the desires of the masses much inspired Fan Changji. He used the fourth production team's experiences to convince and indoctrinate the brigade cadres whose thinking had formerly not been straightened out. As a result, in its guiding mentality, this brigade was able to completely carry out a program of "positively no relaxation in grain production with active development of diversification." There would be no further tying up of the area planted, and contracting teams would be allowed, under the guidance of the production team, to lay out their own crop distribution to meet quotas, with plans being made for each field. The commune members were very satisfied with such arrangements for the planning of crop distribution.

Having used the Quanxin Brigade as a test site, the Meishan Commune CCP Committee carried out discussions and inspections of several other brigades where, in accordance with the spirit of pertinent documents from higher authority and the desires of the masses, they formulated ideas for reference in carrying out next year's policies for specialized contracting in a system of responsibility linking remuneration to output. All production brigades are now in process of summarizing this year's practical experiences, production team by production team, adapting general methods to local situations for the perfection and implementation of next year's system of responsibility.

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GREATER CADRE EFFORTS ON SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBILITY DURING COMING YEAR URGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Commentator: "Implementation of Next Year's System of Responsibility in Agriculture Requires Strengthening of Leadership"]

[Text] Throughout this year, all echelons of the party organization in the province have done a great amount of work in strengthening the system of responsibility for production in agriculture, and the number of units instituting various forms of a system of responsibility for production have increased more and more, adding a new vitality to agricultural production, and bringing about remarkable changes, particularly in the formerly somewhat laggard units. These facts have made many comrades deeply realize, as time went by, the importance and necessity of strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility for production in agriculture, consequently straightening out their thinking and strengthening leadership.

Nevertheless, the mental understanding and actual work done by some comrades has not kept pace. In some places there has been no active and positive discussions with the masses, respect for the wishes of the masses, leading of the masses in an adaptation of general methods to local circumstances to build and perfect a system of responsibility, or help given the grassroots in solving problems that have arisen. Instead there has been evasion of contradictions, an abnegation of leadership, and a throwing up of the hands and not taking charge. In some places today, fields and land have been divided up on a per capita basis in a willful division of collective property, and a willful breaking up of collectively-operated industry and sideline occupations, or even wantonly felling collective mountain forests, mulberry trees, and fruit trees, for a serious situation. The major reason for this is that the leaders in those places are weak and ineffective, and have a laissez-faire attitude. This problem should arouse the serious attention of all echelons of leadership.

Now is the key time when winter planting plans are being made, and the time when next year's system of responsibility for production is being implemented. In all echelons of the party organization in rural villages, action must be taken by the principal comrades in charge themselves, and the opportunity seized for diligent summarization of the lessons of experience during the previous work phase, realistic and effective measures being taken to solve currently existing problems, so that all forms of the system of responsibility will be steadily perfected and consolidated.

In places where work has been slipshod and problems fairly numerous heretofore, in particular, this opportunity should be firmly grasped and work meticulously done to decide on what form of a system of responsibility for production is to be implemented next year, to change the passive into the active.

In order to further implement the system of responsibility for production in agriculture, it is necessary, first of all, to straighten out the mentality, stir up spirit, and firmly believe that the programs and policies of the party are correct, and are for the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy, allowing the peasants to become prosperous with all possible speed, and are not some kind of "going it alone." It is necessary to believe firmly that the overwhelming majority of peasants want to take the socialist road, and that what they urgently want to get rid of is the evils of "eating out of a large common pot" and egalitarianism, and positively not to get rid of socialism. When building and perfecting a system of responsibility for production in agriculture, everything that is in line with the programs and policies of the CCP Central Committee, and is in line with the desires of the majority of the masses should be supported, and may be promoted in an adaptation of general methods to local situations. Everything that contravenes the programs and policies of the CCP Central Committee, and contravenes the desires of the masses, one must dare to stop and correct. Right now, two main problems exist as far as the leadership mentality is concerned. One is that a minority of cadres have had their mentality quite deeply affected by "leftism." They lack sufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility for production in agriculture. Their mentality has not been sufficiently emancipated; they do not take a firm grip on work; they have not conscientiously summarized representative experiences, or given specific guidance. They do not much understand the demand of the masses for a system of responsibility, and they do not appreciate the problems that have existed for many years in the administration and management of the collective economy. They are satisfied with old experiences, and do not actively study and improve. Individual places have even simplistically formulated several "don'ts" that fetter the hands and feet of the masses. In still other cases, when some cadres "lock horns" with the masses and get the worst of it, they become complacent, deciding that the masses can do as they please, abnegating their leadership responsibilities. When wrong ideas and wrong ways of doing things crop up, they do not carry out ideological training or actively give guidance. Some do not probe reality; they lack personal practical experience, drifting along with the breeze, or rushing headlong into rash action, creating apathy. Experience has shown that these erroneous ideas are very unfavorable in the implementation of various forms of a system of responsibility. We must straighten out our mentality, arouse our spirit, and bravely and concretely strengthen leadership. Only by so doing can a good job be done with the system of responsibility for production.

The building and perfecting of systems of responsibility must be done in accordance with the spirit of the documents from the CCP Central Committee pertaining to the strengthening and perfection of systems of responsibility. Abiding by production relationships definitely requires following the laws of the development of production, taking as the point of departure the different ingredients of production, the economic structure, and the level of management of individual places, adapting general methods to local situations, giving tailored guidance, adopting various forms of a system of responsibility, not acting with arbitrary uniformity or treating every situation in the same way, and not using a particular form to negate another form. In Zhejiang Province, the productivity of most communes and brigades is fairly high; diversification

fairly well advanced; and the collective economy fairly well consolidated. We must actively promote specialized contracting and a system of responsibility linking remuneration to output. The fields of paddy rice, tracts of tea groves, orchards, and mulberry groves, and numerous sideline occupations should generally be contracted out to teams. A smaller number of diversified things can be contracted out to individual workers or to households. Places that have already gained experience may also implement unified operations, placing responsibility for production on individual laborers. In economically distressed communes and brigades with backward production, when the masses ask that contracting for production on an individual household basis or contracting for work on an individual household basis be instituted, it should be permitted. But there must be real strengthening of leadership and active assistance in setting up such systems, with no letting things drift or spontaneous division of fields on a household basis.

All echelons of the party organization must meticulously and thoroughly study and analyze the state of existing systems of responsibility of all kinds and problems existing therein, and of the real thoughts and demands of the masses and cadre in every aspect, so as to really know what to do. They must diligently summarize representative experiences that meet circumstances in different kinds of communes and brigades in local areas, adopt the method of mutually linking leadership and the masses, and decide on which form of a system of responsibility for production should be emphasized for promotion in local areas.

In strengthening and perfecting a system of responsibility for production in agriculture, in addition to straightening out the mentality of leaders, of importance is conscientious training of cadres, truly changing the situation in which some cadres are not fully aware of, do not understand, or do not care about the system of responsibility. A good job in the system of responsibility requires that the broad masses of cadres give concrete guidance and help. Unless cadres are first trained well, have their understanding unified, and taught how to do things, it will be very hard to do the work. In order to do a truly good job of training cadres, advantage should be taken of the period just before the autumn harvest to rotate commune cadres and the more important cadres in brigades through training, so they can really straighten out their ideology and learn ways of doing things.

If all echelons of the party organization will only truly strengthen leadership, and do a solid job, the system of responsibility for production in agriculture will certainly be further perfected, and next year's agricultural production will certainly be done even better.

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PROVINCIAL REPORT ON 1982 RAPE, WHEAT PLANS PUBLISHED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Fu Cong /U102 3222]: "Provincial People's Government Issues Document Calling Upon All Jurisdictions to Plan Rape Areas While Increasing Wheat Growing Appropriately"]

[Text] The Provincial People's Government has recently sent forward to provincial agricultural committees, financial institutions, and materials committees "A Report on Arrangements to Be Made for the Winter Farming Area and Appropriate Readjustments in Requisition Procurement Policies for Wheat and Rapeseed." The report pointed out that during the past several years, Zhejiang Province's rape growing area, output, and quantities procured have all risen rapidly. As a result of the great development of rapeseed, the area, output, and quantity procured of wheat has declined relatively. Wheat is quite a good feed for raising hogs, and it is also a raw material for the production of beer, and it is very much in demand currently both inside and outside the province. Meanwhile, the great development of rapeseed has posed quite a few difficulties for all links including procurement, processing, and storage. In order to change this state of affairs, the report called upon all communes and brigades, and all commune members in the province to make planned arrangements for this winter's wheat and rape planting area, and it set readjustments in requisition procurement policies beginning in 1982 as follows: 1. For wheat: Except for the procurement and supply price, which will continue in accordance with existing regulations, Erleng wheat, for which the province made unified arrangements for supply to breweries as raw materials, will be priced in accordance with negotiated sales price (which is 50 percent more than the state monopoly list purchase price); 2. For rape: In view of the actual level of procurement and requirements for supply of the past several years, the province plans to procure 400 million jin of rapeseed, quotas to be distributed to counties, with no change guaranteed for 3 years. As per existing regulations, within the planned procurement, 60 million jin will be bought at parity, and 340 million jin will be purchased at a higher price, the purchase price to endure without change, and the award sales of grain for that portion purchased at parity to be cancelled. Rapeseed in excess of procurement plans will be disposed of according to the wishes of producer units and commune members. Should they desire to sell it to the state, it will be purchased at parity. The report reiterated the need for all jurisdictions to take firmly in hand wide-ranging propaganda among the broad masses of commune members before winter planting begins, clearly setting forth the reasons, and rapidly implementing rapeseed procurement plans in production units.

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JIAXING CITY ACHIEVES SURPLUS IN FOOD GRAIN PROCUREMENT

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Jiaxing City Provides Over 300 Million Jin of Commercial Food Grains in One Season of Early Rice; the City Completes the Whole Year's Food Grain Procurement Task With a Surplus of 100 Million Jin"]

[Text] Hangzhou, 29 August--As of 28 August, Jiaxing city in Zhejiang Province had already submitted for sale to the state over 350 million jin of food grains, completing the whole year's food grain procurement task with a surplus of 100 million jin. The one season of early rice provided over 300 million jin of commercial food grains.

Jiaxing is located in one of our nation's key food grain producing regions. This year, as a result of the further purging of the leftist influence, the party's policy entered deeply into the people's hearts. The cadres and masses worked and struggled hard, the level of scientific planting was high, and with favorable natural conditions, the whole city produced a bumper harvest of early rice over more than 596,000 mu, following a bumper harvest of spring food grains. This year, although the area of early rice was over 20,000 mu less than last year, the unit yield and the total yield both surpassed those of 1979, the highest year in history. After the bumper harvest, the broad number of farmers actively submitted for sale to the state public food grains and sold surplus food grains, the progress of storing the food grains was fast, and the quality of the food grains submitted for sale to the state generally reached or surpassed the standards set by the state.

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